

# The Indiana Republican.

"WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS, THERE IS MY COUNTRY."

VOL. IV.

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## CONDITIONS.

The "REPUBLICAN" will be delivered at the office for two dollars per annum, paid in advance; if paid within two months after subscribing, it will be considered in advance; two dollars and fifty cents if paid within twelve months; and three dollars if not paid until the year expires. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. In all cases a subscriber must give notice punctually at the end of the year of his intention to discontinue, or he will be held responsible for another year's subscription. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for a dollar; longer ones in proportion, and if the number of insertions desired, are not specified, they will be continued at the expense of the advertiser until ordered out.

All letters to the Editors must be post paid.

Land-Office, Jeffersonville,  
August 15th, 1818.

PERSONS wishing to make transfers of lands entered in this office are requested not to make them on the back of the Register's certificate but on a separate piece of paper. It frequently happens, that by transferring and assigning on the back of certificates, they become mutilated and defaced as to destroy the contents. The following form may be used.—  
"For value received I, A. B. of county, do assign & transfer to C. D. of county all my right & title to the quarter section No. in township No. (North of South as the case may be) or range No. East of the Jeffersonville District. Witness my hand and seal this day of 1818. A. B. (Seal.) Test,"

This assignment being acknowledged before any justice of the peace, and certified by the clerk of the county of its being such, will procure a patent. In all cases where the magistrate's or clerk's certificate happens to be on a different piece of paper from the assignment it will be proper for them to set forth the particular tract sold.

It will be well for magistrates and others who are in the habit of writing assignments, to preserve a copy of the foregoing as their guide.

Those who send to the office to get their business done, will please to be particular in describing in plain legible hand, the tract they wish to enter, and to write their given names at full length.

SAML. GWATHMEY.

## LAND OFFICE MONEY.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable as cash for the sale of public lands at Jeffersonville.

Bank of the United States and branches,  
Bank of Virginia & branches,  
Farmers bank, ditto,  
Bank of Penn. (Philadelphia),  
Bank of North America, ditto,  
Bank of Philadelphia "  
Farmers & Mechanics do. "  
Mechanics bank of City and County do.  
Commercial bank of Pen. do.  
Schuylkill bank ditto,  
Bank of Northern Liberties do.  
Bank of Baltimore in Baltimore.

Bank of Maryland ditto,  
Union bank of Baltimore  
Mechanics bank "  
Merchants bank of Baltimore,  
Franklin bank of "  
Commercial & Farmers do.  
Farmers & Mechanics do.  
Bank of Colum. Dist. of Col.  
Union bank of Georgetown do.  
Farmers & Mechanics bank "  
Patriotic do. of Washington "  
Bank of Washington "  
Bank of the Metropolis "  
Union Bank of Alexandria "  
Bank of Alexandria, "  
Bank of Potomack, "  
Farmers bank of "  
New York bank - New York,  
Manhattan Company ditto  
Mechanics Bank "  
Merchants Bank "  
Union Bank of "  
Bank of America "  
Farmers and Mechanics bank  
Bank of Chillicothe,  
State bank of Ia. Vincennes,  
Bank of Illinois at Shawnee-  
town,  
Bank of Missouri St. Louis,  
Bank of Mississippi Natchez,  
Bank of Orleans, Orleans,  
Bank of Louisiana,  
Planters Bank do.

Except notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

From the Indiana Oracle.

## TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The circuit court for Dearborn county closed its session on Saturday last—the whole of the term was consumed by the trial of Amasa Fuller, on an indictment for the murder of Palmer Warren. Few trials have excited more general interest, as well from the character and appearance of the prisoner, as from the circumstances which led to the atrocious deed. The circumstances were briefly these: Fuller had, for a considerable time prior to the murder of Warren, been attentive to a young lady who was residing with her uncle in Lawrenceburg; about the last of November, 1819, Fuller left this place for Brookville; while there, the unfortunate deceased commenced an intimacy with the young lady to whom Fuller had been before attached; their intimacy resulted in an engagement of marriage, which was to have been consummated on the fatal 10th of January, 1820. It appeared in evidence, that about the middle of December, Fuller, then at Brookville, received a letter in the hand writing of Warren, and signed by the young lady, enclosing a ring, in which she renounced all feelings of attachment towards him, & returned him the ring which she had received from him in pledge; that after the receipt of this letter, F. appeared gloomy and melancholy, and on Friday, 7th January, he left Brookville on foot, and arrived at Lawrenceburg in the evening of that day; after changing his wet clothes (having rained) he went into the house of the young lady's uncle, next to Mr. Coburn's hotel, where he put up, and was there frequently between the time of his arrival from Brookville and the day of the murder, meeting Warren at the house; he several times attempted to quarrell with, which Warren as often declined; on Saturday 8th January, it appeared that Fuller borrowed a pair of pistols with the avowed design of shooting

at a mark, in which amusement he requested several young men to participate; on the afternoon of that day he asked a Mr. Hitchcock if he would go out and hunt with him, he replied, that he would, and would go for his gun; Fuller answered, I do not hunt with guns, but with pistols. On Sunday 9th January, Fuller seemed cool and collected, talked on various subjects with his fellow boarders, and declared he had no pretensions to the young lady in question. On Monday morning 20th January he asked Mr. Hitchcock, when up in his room at the Hotel, what was the best way to load a pistol and the surest way to kill? and observed, I am afraid that this pistol has not enough of powder in it, how shall I shoot it off so as not to be heard? (It must be observed that Warren's office is under the same roof with Coburn's hotel.) Fuller went down stairs, and shortly after came up saying, I have shot it off, and no person heard me. Fuller then loaded the pistols with powder and four slugs each—Hitchcock told him he hoped he had no evil designs—Fuller replied, "I have not, but I will shew you some fun;" Fuller then put on a great coat which he had borrowed from Mr. Coburn, and feeling it had pockets, he put one pistol in each pocket of the coat, and walked down stairs, having previously asked Hitchcock if he could discover that he had pistols. It appeared further in evidence, that Fuller left the house, came back and went out again; he was seen by Mr. Farrar, who was standing in the door of his house, next but one to Warren's office, to come out of Coburn's bar room about a yard behind Warren, who unlocked the door of his office and entered followed by Fuller; in about 3/4's of a minute Mr. Farrar heard the report of a pistol in Warren's office, instantly ran there, and attempting to open the door, it was stopped by something, and looking down he discovered the body of Warren lying crosswise the door; he pushed open the door, and upon entering the office discovered Fuller standing beside the body, and the room filled with smoke and the smell of powder; Warren was not yet dead but was struggling in the last agonies. Mr. Farrar seized hold of Fuller, exclaiming "Good heavens, Fuller, is it possible you have done this?" Fuller replied, "I am a man, and have acted the part of a man! I have been ridding the earth of a vile reptile! I glory in the deed!" The pistols were found lying on the counter in the office, one discharged of its contents, the other still charged; a writing was found on the floor, the substance of which was, that Warren, in the presence of Almighty God, swore to renounce all pretensions to the young lady, and acknowledge himself to be a base liar and scoundrel! Fuller said, after his arrest, that he had presented this paper to Warren desiring him to sign it; he refused—he then offered him a pistol, bidding him defend himself like a man; this Warren also refused—and that he then shot the cowardly rascal. The body of Warren was pierced with a wound just below the pap of the

left breast. It does not appear that Warren had ever taken any undue advantage of Fuller, or even spoke a disrespectful word of him to the young lady, or any other person.

The prosecution was conducted by Amos Lane and John Test, esquires; the prisoner was ably defended by Charles Dewey, Joseph S. Benham, Daniel J. Caswell, William C. Drew, S. Q. Richardson, and Merrit S. Craig esquires. The counsel for the prisoner moved to continue the trial, until the next term of this court, on an affidavit of the absence of two material witnesses. This motion was overruled by the court, because not stating the facts to be proved by those two witnesses. Another motion was then made for continuance by the counsel for the prisoner, on affidavit of the fact that popular prejudice ran so high that the prisoner could not have a fair trial. The opinion of the court was: That if the fact thus stated came to the knowledge of the prisoner subsequent to the former motion for a continuance, we would listen to it; but as it does not appear that it did, the motion is overruled. The defence set up on the trial was insanity. It, however, appeared in evidence that the prisoner had been thought by those witnesses who had seen him, to be more gloomy and melancholy than usual, and as if something disturbed his mind; but nothing like insanity was made out. After a long and patient hearing of the testimony, which was very consistent and positive, and after an able defence by the prisoner's counsel, the jury retired—and in about two hours returned with a verdict of *GUILTY*. On Saturday morning the sentence of the court was passed, by his honor Judge Eggleston, That the prisoner at the bar be remanded to his place of confinement, & be thence conducted, on Friday 31st March, inst. to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until he be dead! Fuller preserved throughout his trial, and at the time the judge pronounced to him his awful doom, that his days were numbered, a stern inflexible countenance.

## VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

House of Delegates.

On Thursday, February 10th, the resolutions submitted to the H. of D. some weeks ago, on the U. S. bank and the opinion of the Supreme Court thereon, were taken up.

Mr. Smith of the L. of Wight moved a postponement of them till the 31st of March.—Mr. S. ascribed the excitement against the U. S. bank to the influence of the state banks; declared his opposition to all banks, both national and state; objected to narrowing down all antidivisions to the national bank, &c.

Messrs. Bassett, Rives Chamberlayne, Selden, Gordon, Stevenson, and Baldwin, opposed the postponement in the most earnest manner; the five first gentlemen expatiated upon the unconstitutionality of the bank; upon the alarming principles set forth in its defence by the Supreme Court, which in fact were calculated to prostrate every state right; upon the necessity of making a stand in the

defence of the states; and they appealed in the most emphatic manner to the high stand which Virginia took in '99, and which she has always maintained in the defence of the constitution;—they insisted that this was not a time to give such a question the go by; that it ought to be met and decided.—Mr. Baldwin also opposed the postponement, for some of these reasons; but observed that the resolutions which he had proposed went more to impugn congress for establishing the bank, than the court for deciding it to be constitutional from which decision he however strongly dissented.) He thought it more dignified to animadvert on the decision of congress rather than of the court, that it was not too late to protest against the establishment of the bank; that there was no statute of limitation which debarred us from asserting the rights of the states; though he confessed our apathy when the bank was established; that we were asleep when the enemy broke into our camp, and plundered our store; he saw no propriety in publishing a manifesto against the court; they but decided on the legality of the prize; it was congress who had committed the robbery.

Mr. Carrington of Charlotte supported the motion of M. Smith. He contended that it was too late in the day to protest against the bank, though he would not pretend to support its constitutionality, that the resolutions could have no effect; that it was best to wait till the charter should expire, and then to prevent its renewal; that it was improper at this moment when the bank was head-venally to attack it; to trample on a fallen foe; and that it could have no other effect than to inflame the public still more against it, and to injure the stockholders.

Mr. Chamberlayne observed, if they did not attack it now, the enemy will become too powerful when he had risen from his fall.

After some further discussions, the question was taken on postponing till the 31st of March, and lost, by ayes and noes as follows:

AYES, 39—NOES 132

Mr. Stevenson then moved to amend his preamble and resolutions by striking out so much of them as proposes to establish an impartial tribunal to settle collisions between the powers of the general and state governments; and in lieu of it, to propose a declaratory amendment to the constitution of the U. States, which should prohibit congress from incorporating any bank or other monied institution except within the District of Columbia.—This amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Morris of Hanover then moved to commit the whole subject to a committee, whether of the whole, or to a select one; he was indifferent.

Mr. Baldwin supported this motion; and Mr. Stevenson opposed it.—Motion lost.

Mr. Chamberlayne then intimated his intention to move an amendment to Mr. Stevenson's resolutions, which should go to prohibit the states also from establishing Banks.