

# The Indiana Republican.

"WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS, THERE IS MY COUNTRY"

VOL. IV.

MADISON, INDIANA, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1820.

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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 one 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 trans-

fering and assigning on the back of certificates, they become so 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 or

South as the case may be) or

range No. East of the Jef-

ersonville District. Witness

my hand and seal this day of

1818. A. B. (Seal.)

Test."

This assignment being ac-

knowledged before any justice

of the peace, and certified by

the clerk of the county of its

being such, will procure a pa-

tent. In all cases where the

magistrate's or clerk's certi-

cate happens to be on a differ-

ent piece of paper from the as-

signment it will be proper for

them to set forth the particular

tract sold.

It will be well for magis-

trates and others who are in

the habit of writing assign-

ments, 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 de-

scribing in plain legible hand, the

tract they wish to enter, and to

write their given names at full

length.

SAM'L. 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 "  
Parrotic 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,

Except notes of a less denom-  
ination than five dollars.  
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

(Concluded from our last.)

The speaker laid before the house the following message from his Excellency the Governor.

To the House of Representatives  
of the State of Indiana.

Herewith I lay before the General Assembly, copy of a letter, addressed to the governor of Kentucky, renewing my demand, of Robert Stephens, James Thompson, and Jesse Young, as fugitives from the justice of this state; which concludes on my part, the correspondence with his Excellency on this subject.

J. JENNINGS.  
Jan. 21st, 1820.

STATE OF INDIANA,  
Executive Office,  
Corydon, Jan. 21st, 1820.

His Excellency

Gabriel Slaughter,

SIR—Herewith I have the honor to renew my demand of Robert Stephens, James Thompson, and Jesse Young, as fugitives from the justice of this state; and have intreated such demand, on its behalf, together with the accompanying documents, to a person in whom I have thought proper to place that confidence.

Since I addressed you in my last letter, I have personally examined the original indictments on file in the Office of the clerk of the circuit court of this county, under the immediate jurisdiction of which the indictments were found, and discovered that the originals shew that every requisite of the law had been complied with, to evince that there was "evidence that they were found by the grand Jury."

In your Excellency's letter of the 11th ult. it is intimated, that the conflicting policy of different states, renders it in some instances, a matter of difficult and delicate interference, and demands in all cases a compliance with the requisites of the law, before a citizen of one state should be deprived of his liberty, and unheard, sent to

another for trial. How the clashing policy can render it a matter of difficult and delicate interference to comply with the constitution and laws of the U. States which do not seem to require technical nicety in the evidence of a criminal charge to support the demand of fugitives from justice, is not easy to be comprehended. Although the documents which accompanied my former application, were considered insufficient, by your Excellency, to support that demand, I persuade myself, that no objections will be made to the present; especially, when reference is had to the assurance given in the latter clause of your first letter on this subject.

In your last communication, you state that the decision which you had formed on the demand arose not from any alleged circumstance of the case, but would have governed on a similar application from any other state, or for any other alleged crime. This assurance was entirely unnecessary as my respect for your Excellency's character, precludes the idea that in the discharge of the duties of your exalted station, you would suffer the circumstances of any case, or the source of any demand of this nature, to divert you from that line of conduct, which is marked out by the permanent authorities of the U. States or for the moment to permit partial distinctions, to tender you forgetful of the rights, which the state of Indiana can never consent to relinquish.

From a review of the correspondence emanating on my part, I can discover no portion of it, which will bear a construction so degrading to the government over which I have the honor to preside.

With your Excellency likewise, I shall forbear making any particular remarks on the circumstances marking the transaction which gave rise to the request, as they would not be otherwise than unpleasant to your feelings; and inasmuch as the constitution and laws of the U. S. are entirely silent as to the time when a demand shall be made, in relation to the time therefore, connected with this subject, upon which your Excellency has thought proper to exercise, allow me to take this occasion to inform you, that I shall hold myself accountable only to the government and citizens whom, in this instance, I represent.

While the duties of my station compel me to urge the present application for the fugitives in question, permit me to assure your Excellency, that I shall, on all occasions cultivate the friendly intercourse and urbanity of feeling between the sister states, on which the welfare of the Union so essentially depends. An object no less than the punishment and prevention of crimes, seems to have given rise to the provisions of the Federal constitution and the laws to enforce them, on the subject of bringing to trial persons charged with offences in one state, and having fled to another. Yet their well meant provisions, will not only fall short of their object, but will themselves prove sources of discord and dissension, unless they are observed in good faith,

by the respective parties concerned in their execution. It is not denied, that the executive applied to, is in some measure to judge of the sufficiency of the document, on which the demand of the arrest of a citizen is founded, but it is contended

that his right ceases, whenever it is ascertained that such document is a copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before the proper authorities, charging the person or persons demanded with having committed treason, felony or other crime, certified as authentic by the proper authority of the state or territory, from which the person or persons so charged shall have fled. Such a document attends this application, and it is confidently believed, that your Excellency will render the persons charged, to take their trial under the laws of this state leaving it to them and their counsel to avail themselves of technical formalities, if any exist, in the instrument on which they shall be arraigned.

In your last communication, you state that the decision which you had formed on the demand arose not from any alleged circumstance of the case, but would have governed on a similar application from any other state, or for any other alleged crime. This assurance was entirely unnecessary as my respect for your Excellency's character, precludes the idea that in the discharge of the duties of your exalted station, you would suffer the circumstances of any case, or the source of any demand of this nature, to divert you from that line of conduct, which is marked out by the permanent authorities of the U. States or for the moment to permit partial distinctions, to tender you forgetful of the rights, which the state of Indiana can never consent to relinquish.

It would seem that fugitives from justice of either of the states should, by the constitution and laws of the U. S. be delivered up, and unbound sent for trial, to the state or territory from whence such person or persons shall have fled, whether the indictment be defective or otherwise, with as much propriety as that any person, upon a defective indictment, should, unbound, be apprehended and brought to trial if found within the proper bailiwick of a sheriff.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your Excellency's ob't servt.  
(Signed)

J. JENNINGS.

Mr. Milroy from the committee to whom was referred the correspondence between the governor of this state, and the acting gov. of the state of Kentucky, on the subject of fugitives from justice, made the following report, viz:

Your committee to whom was referred his Excellency the governor's communications, on the demand made by him of his Excellency the acting gov. of Ky. of certain fugitives from justice, together with the copies of the correspondence that has taken place on that subject beg leave to report: That they have had the same under consideration, and would remark, that it is extremely painful to them that a subject of this nature should be as strenuously contended for, as any state right whatsoever.

Your committee would re-

mark, that they are well satisfied with the course the gov. of this state has pursued in this unpleasant business, and have not a doubt that in the future management of it, the honor and dignity of the state will be supported.

to enter into an enquiry how far he may have complied with those laws, or whether he has yielded up his own judgement to that of others, who are not responsible for the consequences.

In justification of the course pursued by our state, your committee would observe that though the constitution provides, that persons held to service or labor in one state, shall not be discharged by their escape into another state, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due; yet they are unable to discover any right to legislate on this subject reserved to congress, as has been alledged—this clause being but a prohibitory provision, that one state shall have no power to emancipate the slaves of another state.—But though an unfortunate race of human beings are recognized as property in several of the states, and though their fleeing from service does not dissolve their obligation to serve, yet as slavery is unknown in our constitution, the natural presumption is, that every individual within the limits of Indiana is free, and must be deemed as such until the contrary is proved. Hence the propriety of the law that requires the individual claimed as a fugitive from service, to be proved to be such, prior to his removal from this state.

Your committee are of opinion, that if the right claimed by this law should be surrendered, (a law that has been violated by those persons who were demanded from the gov. of Ky. as fugitives from justice,) a essential prerogative of our sovereignty would be lost; one that should be as strenuously contended for, as any state right whatsoever.

Your committee would remark, that they are well satisfied with the course the gov. of this state has pursued in this unpleasant business, and have not a doubt that in the future management of it, the honor and dignity of the state will be supported.

## Congressional Proceedings.

Wednesday, March 1.

### IN SENATE.

The bill extending the time of payment to debtors for the public lands, and to defer the forfeiture thereof for non-payment, came up next in order.

Mr. Burrill, in order to bring it into the view of the senate in connexion with the bill for changing the mode of disposing of the public lands, to which it had some affinity, moved to postpone this bill until Monday next.

Mr. Noble and Mr. Tomas opposed the postponement. The present law on the subject would expire on the 31st of the present month; and, even if this bill passed to-day, there would scarcely be time, after its receiving the assent of the other house, to give information of its passage to the several Land Offices.

Mr. Burrill said he was not disinclined to give indulgence to the debtors for public lands; but he doubted whether the present mode of doing it was the best that could be devised. *Un-*