

The state debt amounts to \$200,000,000. The interest is at least \$10,000,000. To pay the interest by taxation, there have been four cents on all property in the United States, and in addition to the usual direct taxes of the state and national government, a tax of one cent on all property in the United States would be necessary. Hence I conclude that the states will not pay the interest by taxation. How shall this interest be paid?

In my next, I will consider one of the proposed modes of relief for the states, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

SAMUEL JUDAH.

## SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS:

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1841.

### MARIÓN COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Whigs of this county held a Convention on Saturday, April 24, at which the following nominations were made:

Representatives—ISAAC HARDING and AUSTIN W. MORRIS.

Treasurer and Collector—JACOB LANDES.

Recorder—JAMES TEENER.

Auditor—JOHN W. HAMILTON.

Assessor—JOHN MCCOLEM.

Commissioner, 1st district—HARRIS TUCKER.

[Election on first Monday, 2d of August next.]

W. COST JOHNSON has been nominated by the Whigs of Maryland as a candidate for Governor.

Our Senators in Congress have each been put at the head of a committee.

Isaac Hill complains that Mr. Gordon, the newly appointed postmaster at Boston, is the son of a man who was poor and belonged to the lower class of society.

During the late canvass the prominent of the Van Buren party affected great love and respect for the common class of society, and particularly for the *sans culottes*; but now that they are out of power, and a hypocritical expression will serve them no purpose, their real and long smothered sentiments are beginning to be developed.

We have men in our community who, last summer, associated with individuals that they now pass by with lofty steps and high and averted heads. These same men might then be seen in the vicinity of groceries and at the corners of the streets, shaking cordially by the hands and preaching the beauties and benefits of Van Buren democracy to men that now they look upon with indifference and deign not to speak to. Such is the democracy of the leaders of the Van Buren party. It is the most odious aristocracy in a flimsy disguise, and is now rapidly showing itself in its true garb.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

As usual most of the papers are commenting upon this document. This is unnecessary in this instance. Mr. Tyler has been so explicit and brief that a recapitulation of his suggestions and views is superfluous. An explanatory synopsis of each of Mr. Van Buren's messages was always acceptable to the reader, as they never had the merit of shortness and a close confinement to the subjects treated of.

But we took up our pen chiefly to express our regret that Mr. Tyler did not more decidedly recommend, and clearly express himself, (as demanded by the exigency of the times) in favor of the establishment of a National Bank and a high protective tariff, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. These are measures that the people have most unequivocally declared themselves in favor of; and in their trumpet-tongued voice as uttered last fall and reiterated this spring, they have called for their speedy adoption. Short of nothing else will they be satisfied. We have however every confidence that the immediate representatives of the people will carry out the wishes of their constituents, and that the President will not disappoint their reasonable and just expectations by the intervention of the veto power.

From the Indiana Democrat of the 9th inst. we learn that Messrs. Bolton & Pattison retire after that date from its management. It is not stated who is to succeed them, but rumor says it will be Chapman, not the croucher or cock-a-doo-dle-doo man, but the one who was indicted in Vigo county for perjury. This is making bad worse.

The President's Message reached New York in 9½ hours, the quickest trip ever made. It reached this place in 100 hours, the quickest trip bringing a similar document, ever made.

### JUVENILE CELEBRATION.

I wish all the children in this place between the ages of six and eighteen years to meet me at the State House, on Monday next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to make arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our Independence. This celebration is not intended to conflict with any other of that day. It will be at a time to prevent that.

I do know, from many years' experience, that if parents will permit their children to thus celebrate the Fourth it will exceed any other way in interest and usefulness. The children from among themselves will select their President, Vice President, Reader, Orator, Marshals, &c. No adult will be permitted to take any part in the exercises. The celebration will be purely juvenile.

J. COOK.

### HORTICULTURAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Executive committee of the Indiana Horticultural Society on Saturday, June 5, 1841, it was

Resolved, That until further order the meetings of this committee be held on every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the exhibition of the various horticultural productions as they come in season.

Resolved, That the citizens of Indianapolis and the surrounding country be respectfully invited to furnish for the examination of the committee, and for public inspection, such specimens of fruits, flowers and vegetables, as may be considered of superior quality, and worthy of general cultivation.

Resolved, That this notice be published in the Indiana Journal and Indiana Democrat, and, also, a description weekly of articles for exhibition.

A. G. WILLARD, Sec'y.

N. B. The meeting on next Saturday will be held at the rooms formerly occupied by the Female Institute; entrance one door west of J. H. Wright's store. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. The committee will attend to the reception of articles at any time after 2 o'clock.

Who will announce the death of the President upon the re-assembling of the Senate?—This is a question which will soon be in every mouth. Of course either Clay or Preston will make the grave announcement. It will be a solemn occasion—the first time in the annals of our country that it has become necessary to announce the death of the President of the U. States. We should like to be present and hear either of the distinguished orators above named perform the mournful duty.

We are at a loss to know who will perform the service in the House. The three new members from Virginia, Stewart, Summers and Gilmore, are all said to be men of brilliant abilities, but then it is not a fit subject for a maiden speech—it would perhaps better become the oldest member—or rather the oldest man, whom we suppose is John Quincy Adams. If he should perform the duty, there will be another strange conjunction—an Ex-President announcing the death of the acting President of the United States. Nearly every new incident in the history of our admirable system of Government, only serves to prove the profound wisdom of those gallant and high-hearted old patriots, nearly the last of whom we have but lately consigned to the tomb. Soon the cry will be, where is that last man of all his generation? Few years will not have elapsed, ere a revolutionary patriot will be a wonder and a sight in the capital of his own country. Who will be the last man?—Savannah Republican.

### CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 2, 1841.

Senate of the United States.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, took his seat for the first time.

Mr. Benton offered a series of resolutions, eight in number, calling upon the President of the United States for information respecting the condition of the Treasury, &c.

These resolutions, in substance, are:

1. Calling upon the President of the United States to report the amount of public moneys placed in the hands of disbursing agents since the fourth of March, and what amount, if any, now remains in their hands. 2. Calling for a report of the amount of public money, if any, deposited in the banks since the fourth of March. 3. Amounts of Treasury notes issued in the same period. 4. Payments made from the Treasury in the same time. 5. As to the payment of the balance due from the U. S. Bank. 6. As to amount due from Banks, exclusive of the U. S. Bank. 7. As to the amounts of revenue accrued during the same period. 8. As to Florida claims.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, moved that the resolutions lie on the table and be printed. The motion was adopted, and the Senate then proceeded to the election of the Chairman of the Standing Committees.

The Senate first elected by ballot the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Rives received 28 votes—Mr. Buchanan 14 votes—Mr. Preston 1. Whole number 43. Necessary to a choice 22. Rives elected.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, was elected Chairman of the Committee on Finance, by about the same vote.—Mr. Wright received the opposition vote, except 3 for Mr. Woodbury. Mr. Clay had 36 votes.

Mr. Huntington was elected Chairman of the Committee on Commerce by a similar vote. Mr. King had the opposition vote, 14.

Mr. Evans was elected Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Linn was almost unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Preston, of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Phelps, of the Committee on the Militia.

Mr. Mangum, of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, of the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Bayard, of the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Morehead, of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Graham, of the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Dixon, of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Berrien, of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Henderson, of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Porter, of the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Bates, of the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Merrick, of the Committee on the District of Columbia, (unanimously.)

Mr. Prentiss, of the Committee on Patents and Patent Office.

Mr. White, of the Committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.

Mr. McRoberts, of the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Barrow, of the Committee on Public Buildings.

On motion of Mr. King, it was agreed by unanimous consent, that the Committees should be filled up by the President of the Senate.

Mr. Clay presented a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee, on that part of the Message relating to a uniform currency, and a suitable Fiscal Agency of Government.

Mr. King wished it might lie upon the table, but after an explanation from Mr. Clay, consented to its being acted on now. Resolution passed unanimously. Committee to consist of nine, to be appointed by the Chair.

The joint resolution from the House of Representatives, in relation to the reference, of so much of the President's Message as relates to the death of the President to a Select Committee having been taken up.

Mr. Bayard, moved that a committee of five be appointed on the part of the Senate, and that the Chair appoint the same; which motion having been adopted.

The Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following members were announced as the committee appointed on the part of this House, on the resolution presented yesterday by Mr. Adams, and which is in the following words:

Resolved, That a Committee of one member from each State in the Union, be appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of their late President, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON; and that so much of the Message of the President as relates to that melancholy event be referred to the said committee.

### COMMITTEE.

Mr. Adams, of Mass.	Mr. Williams, of N. C.
Mr. Fessenden, of Me.	Mr. Campbell, of S. C.
Mr. Atherton, of N. H.	Mr. Dawson, of Ga.
Mr. Tillamash, of R. I.	Mr. Pope, of Ky.
Mr. Williams, of Conn.	Mr. Brown, of Tenn.
Mr. Everett, of Vt.	Mr. Mason, of Ohio.
Mr. Greig, of N. Y.	Mr. White, of La.
Mr. Ayer, of N. J.	Mr. Wallace, of Ind.
Mr. Sergeant, of Penn.	Mr. Miller, of Mo.
Mr. Rodney, of Del.	Mr. Cross, of Ark.
Mr. Johnson, of Md.	Mr. Howard, of Mich.
Mr. Talliaferro, of Va.	

Mr. James Cooper, of Pennsylvania, rose and made the following announcement to the House:

He (Mr. Cooper) rose to announce to the House the death of the Hon. Charles Ogle. He died on the 10th of May last, at his residence in Somerset, in the midst of those Constituents of which he was so proud. He fell in the very spring tide of life, in the commencement of his public career. A year ago he was enjoying health and prosperity, surrounded by a wide circle of friends, now he is numbered with the nations of the dead, and he has left those to mourn his untimely loss.

It is not my purpose to give an eulogy on my deceased colleague and friend; and will only say, that those who knew him best esteemed him most. As a public man, he was faithful in the discharge of his official duties; and in private life an ornament to society—a friend to the friendless, and a counselor to the wayward youth. His relatives cannot but deeply feel his loss, but will be consoled by the reflection, that in trusting to the benignity of Him "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," they will not be left without a comforter, though bereft of their dearest earthly friend. And it becomes us, with whom he was seated, to bow with humble submission to this mysterious dispensation of an overruling Providence.

Mr. Cooper then read a resolution befitting the occasion, which was adopted. After which, on motion of Mr. Cooper, the House adjourned till twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1841.

### SENATE.

Committees announced by the Chair.

Resolution introduced by Mr. Preston, calling upon the President of the United States for a report as to the causes of the sailing of the Mediterranean Squadron from its station, and the return of the frigate Brandywine.

Memorials presented by Mr. Henderson for a Mail Route, a Land Office, and a Port of Entry, in Mississippi.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, presented a "resolution instructing the committee on Finance to bring in a bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury law." He forcibly, though briefly, urged prompt action on this subject.

Mr. Wright was not disposed to object to the passage of the resolution without loss of time, if it could be modified so as to permit the Committee on Finance to "inquire into the expediency" of the repeal of the measure in question.

Mr. Clay promptly accepted the proposed modification.

Mr. Calhoun expressed his great surprise that, after the creation (yesterday) of a committee to take the whole subject of the Currency and Fiscal Agent under consideration, it should have been thought necessary to present this subject again before them in the form now proposed. After the creation of a new Fiscal Agent, whether a United States Bank or anything else, the Sub-Treasury might be repealed; but he wished Senators on the other side to present without reserve or mystery their substitute for the Sub-Treasury, before repealing a measure for which he (Mr. Calhoun) had been contending four years. He moved, therefore, to amend by referring to the Committee on Finance, with the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, the task of proposing a substitute.

Mr. Clay objected to such an amendment, and stated his reasons for presenting the repeal in advance of the regular train of financial measures now in preparation. Explanations ensued, in the course of which it appeared that Mr. Calhoun had not distinctly heard the modification proposed by Mr. Wright and accepted by Mr. Clay. Mr. Calhoun however still sustained his amendment.

After some discussion between Messrs. Clay and Rives, the amendment was rejected, and the resolution passed.

The Senate adjourned at half-past one to meet at twelve to-morrow.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eleven o'clock, agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. Barnard, of New York, moved to take up his resolution for the appointment of two select committees, one on the subject of the currency and a fiscal agent and the other on the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

After some remarks from Messrs. Pickens and Clifford, the House refused, by a large majority, to act upon the resolutions.

The resolution of Mr. Wise, respecting the rules of the House, with the amendment offered by Mr. Adams, rescinding the rule excluding abolition petitions, was then taken up. There was a great struggle for the floor, but Mr. Wise first caught the Speaker's eye. Mr. Wise spoke, as did also Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson and others, when the resolution was laid over.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

No certain news of the President's steamship—Reports that the wreck had been seen—Great agitation on the Corn Law question in England—Ex-partis chosen Regent of Spain—The Chinese difficulties still unsettled.

BOSTON, June 2d, 4 o'clock, P. M.

The British Royal Mail Steamship Acadia arrived at the Cunard wharf this morning, at one o'clock, and took us somewhat by surprise.

She has proved herself worthy of her fame; having made the passage in thirteen days and a half. She

left Liverpool on the 19th and has had good weather most of the time; having seen only one iceberg.

The Great Western arrived at King's Road on the 14th, thus completing her home voyage in 13 days, and fairly beating the Columbia.

The steamship Columbia arrived at Liverpool on the 15th, having made the passage in fifteen days. She had good weather most of the way.

THE STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT HAD NOT ARRIVED and no certain tidings had been obtained from her.—Every breeze from the broad Atlantic, to the anxious watchers, gave signs of woe that all was lost. Every hope was abandoned to despair.

### THE STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.

Naray of hope remaining!—Probable intelligence that the President has struck on an iceberg, and foundered.—Tracks of the wreck.

The schooner Corsair, Capt. Morisey, has arrived at Halifax, from Fortune Bay, N. E., in seven days. The Corsair reports that six days before sailing, a boat belonging to Fortune Bay arrived there from St. Pierre. The Skipper of which reported that a vessel from France arrived at that Island, which had picked up the Captain and sixteen seamen of an American Steamer, and had reported that fifty-six other persons who had been in the Steamer, were lost; the said vessel had foundered in consequence of running foul of an iceberg; the skipper stated that he had seen the captain of the Steamer at St. Pierre.

LONDON, May 18.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMSHIP.—Up to yesterday (Sunday) afternoon no tidings of the steamship President, Lieutenant Roberts, R. N. commander, had been received by the British and American Steam Navigation Company, at their office in Billiter-square, Billiter street.

The following reports have been received:

COVE OF CORK, May 12.

The Columbia packet, Captain Garrett, from Monte Video, which place she left on the 27th of January, for Antwerp, has come in here, and Captain Garrett reports that 10 days since (2d instant,) in long 18, he saw at some distance a large steamer, bound for the eastward, and which appeared to him to be disabled, as she was going very slowly and could hardly keep way with his vessel. As night came on he lost sight of her, and two days afterwards experienced a heavy gale to the eastward. The apparently disabled ship was so far from him that he cannot describe her appearance further than she was a large steamer.

Captain Garrett had not heard that the President was missing until asked by the gentleman (George Wright, Esq.) surveyor to Lloyd's who was good enough to favor us with these particulars.

An advance of from 1 1/2-2d to 2d per lb. has taken place in tea in the London Market.

The Austrian Observer, on the authority of Constantinople letters, states that the Porte had issued orders for blockading the whole coast of Canada, with the exception of Canoe, Juda, Kalterna, and Candia, the blockade to commence the 15th May.

The Paris papers are filled with the news contained in our eastern correspondence, the essence of which correspondence is that the Porte has modified the firman in favor of Mehmet Ali, and ordered an expedition to sail for Canada to put down the insurrection. One of our Constantinople letters says that Syria has considerably improved since it has been given up by the licentious troops of Ibrahim Pacha, but another correspondence gives a different picture of the state of that province, and asserts that the people have much suffered by the change.

### Great Britain.

The business of the manufacturing towns still continues dull, and a great many workmen were out of employ.

The principal subject of excitement was the proposed repeal of the corn laws; but no definite action was had on the subject in Parliament.

Lord John Russell has announced his scale of corn duties to be substituted for the present protecting law. It is as follows:

On wheat 8s. per quarter.
On Rye 5s.
On barley 6s. 9d.
On oats 3s. 4d.

Great as is the enthusiasm against the Corn laws in England, it is much surpassed by the feeling which exists in Scotland. There is scarcely a town or district of the least importance that has not petitioned, prepared to petition, or taken some other measures to accomplish the overthrow of the landlord's monopoly.

In addition to the immense number of petitions already presented to the Legislature from Scotland, many very many have been forwarded within the past week. From Edinburgh, petitions follow each other by dozens and half dozens at a time. Public meetings have been held at Greenock, Selkirk, Stirling, Kelso, Earlston and many other places.

News from Madrid, to the 8th has been received.—The Chamber assembled on that day for the election of a Regent, and Espartero was chosen on the first ballot.

The Toulonnais of the 9th instant, brings intelligence of fresh massacres committed by the Arabs in the environs of Algiers.

### CHINA.

An express in anticipation of the overland mail, arrived in London on the 6th ult., from which we learn that the China difficulty is still unsettled. Captain Elliot is severely censured by the English opposition papers for his dilatory conduct. The following epitome of the contents of the mail, we cut from the London Post of the 6th ult.—

The trade had not been re-opened on the 2d February, as agreed upon, and every thing was still in uncertainty. Keshen and Captain Elliot were humbugging one another, but it is said the Canton authorities were not pleased with the arrangement, and there was a rumor of Keshen being likely to be superceded.

Some think that a final settlement will not be obtained without further hostilities. It has been an ill-fated, ill-directed expedition, attended with a most unnecessary waste of British life, and nothing is yet really settled, so as to admit of the English venturing up to Canton.

Hong Kong had been proclaimed a British settlement. The smuggling of teas was active and easy, the article bad and dear. Two ships for London were nearly laden with them. On the other hand gentlemen from China say that there is plenty of tea in Canton, and they are confident in their opinion that tea will be exported this year as usual, the probability being that Captain Elliot will make any sacrifice to obtain that object. The troops in Chusan were still sickly.

A letter from China states in confirmation of the above that nothing was settled up to the 11th of February last.

### LOSS OF THE WILLIAM BROWN.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—Havre, May 10.

The Louis Philippe, New York packet ship has this moment arrived. Information having reached the town that some shipwrecked seamen were on board, the report became general that they belonged to the President, and the excitement was beyond all description. On the arrival in dock, however, a strong body of the gendarmerie were in waiting, and immediately took into custody the mate and eight of the crew of the ship William Brown, bound from Liv-