

House to meet. There are no privileged classes in this country, and if this appropriation is to be a reward for military services, then let it be general, and let us give pensions to all the widows and orphans of those who walked in line or fell in the defense of their country. He should vote against the proposition.

Mr. Stokely hoped the bill would be passed without futile amendments being offered to endeavor to defeat it. Let it stand on our records as a monument of a nation's generosity—as an act of justice, as an act of honor.

Mr. Snyder moved to amend the bill by filling the blank in the bill with the words "one thousand dollars as a gratuity," and "five hundred dollars semi-annually, on the first of January and first of July, to Mrs. Garrison." He was going on to debate the question, when he was called to order by Mr. Cooper. The gentleman not yielding the floor—

Mr. Gilmer inquired if it was not the duty of a gentleman to take his seat when called to order.

Mr. Profit—I call that side of the House generally to order.

Mr. Gilmer moved that the committee now rise. The committee then rose and reported progress. The House then adjourned.

## SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS:

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1841.

### MARION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

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

Representatives—ISRAEL HAEDING and AUSTIN W. MORRIS.

Treasurer and Collector—JACOB LANDIS.

Recorder—JAMES TURNER.

Auditor—JOHN W. HAMILTON.

Assessor—JOHN M'COLLUM.

Commissioner, 1st district—HARRIS TYNER.

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

### EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Divine service will be held in Christ Church this (Friday) evening, when the Rt. Rev. Bishop KEMPER will officiate. The Church will also be opened at the usual hours on Sunday morning and evening for worship.

### THE WHIG TICKET.

The opponents of the Administration in this county have sent up such a yell of "Dictation, dictation! No Convention, no Convention!" that a few of our Whig friends are almost forced to believe that they have been dictated to in having a regular ticket made up for them to support. Now, this opposition of the Van Buren party to nominations is not general, it is only partial and sectional. What they condemn as wrong and dictatorial in Indianapolis, is right and purely democratic in Shelbyville and Franklin, towns only 20 miles distant. In Shelby and Johnson counties our opponents have large and undoubted majorities, and they have nominated *full tickets in both counties!* This does not look like they considered nominations by Conventions dictation.

Candidates thus brought out may be foisted upon the people without their consent; but that is only done where the whole business is managed by a few designing and intriguing individuals. Conventions got up by the people themselves, and not by politicians, in which every nook and corner of the county or district are represented, clearly express the will of the people. Their nominations should have the confidence and support of the people, because they spring immediately from the people themselves. The Convention that nominated the Whig candidates for this county was one emphatically of the people. In that large assembly, (the Court-house was crowded) we recognized steady and honest farmers from every township in the county. We did not see there a single individual who was purely a politician, and who usually takes the lead at similar meetings. There the people themselves met and consulted and framed a ticket that no man, particularly no friend of the Administration, need be ashamed to support, from the highest to the lowest office. We trust and believe the Whigs will support the entire ticket. It is the only way the party can be kept together for the accomplishment of higher aims. If the ticket or any portion of it should be defeated this summer, it will divide and distract the party, and thus weaken and cripple it to such a degree that victory over it in this county hereafter will be easily obtained.

The object of our opponents in crying "Dictation" is so palpable it is hardly necessary to point it out. They wish to make a diversion in their own favor. They are well drilled and have a formidable regular force that they can rally at any time and on any ticket or any candidate. They have no irregular candidates to weaken them. They have just the proper number of candidates for all the profitable offices, the only ones they want; and being in the minority, they will pursue any course, make false promises, or adopt any measures to weaken the Whig ticket. We sincerely trust our friends will not be drawn off by their false inducements and flattering promises. The Whigs owe it to their country and to their friends to rally to a man in the support of the April nominations. If they remain firm and unshaken this time they can hereafter bid defiance to the efforts of the Van Buren party.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 16th, a memorial was presented from Michigan, praying the allowance of one year's salary to the family of the late Pre-

sident. Mr. SMITH, of Ia., reported against the establishment of a new land district in Mississippi, on the ground of confining the action of Congress to the objects for which the session was called, and of excluding objects of mere local or ordinary legislation. On the same ground opposition was made to a resolution offered by Mr. BENTON, calling on the Treasury for a schedule of the payments made from the Treasury since the coming in of the present Administration.

In the House, on the same day, after an unjustifiable delay of seventeen days, a resolution in relation to the rules was debated the entire day, and its passage by a vote of 119 to 103 put that body in a complete state of organization.

The Whig members of both Houses express the greatest anxiety to proceed with business; but they are retarded and embarrassed by their artful opponents. It is hoped now, however, that from this out they will hasten to despatch the business for which they were called together. If they can get along in no other way let them freely avail themselves of the benefit of the Previous Question.

The communication in to-day's paper, signed

Backwoodsman, considering the source, presents sound and wholesome views. It is from the pen of a distinguished member of the Van Buren party, and who has but recently retired from a conspicuous station in the service of that party.—

We are glad to thus see some of the influential of the opponents of the Administration take such decided and strong ground in favor of Mr. Clay's Land Bill, and of sustaining the credit and honor of Indiana. As our correspondent truly remarks, we have been unfortunate in the selling of bonds and in the manner of prosecuting our system of internal improvement; but both political parties have been alike guilty of indiscretion and wildness in the matter, and now, when it is almost a cause of reproach to be known as having been an early friend of the system, it is unjust and unmanly to throw the whole blame on one party or set of men. The Van Buren party have been trying to do this that political strength might be gained to them; and it is gratifying to see some of those who stand high with that party boldly and manfully step forward and take their portion of the responsibility of a measure that has proved unprofitable and onerous to the people. Backwoodsman is one of those who has the independence to publish his real sentiments in defiance of the behests of party. We shall be glad to hear from him again.

It may surprise many hereabouts to learn that Andrew Kennedy has, every time he has been called upon to vote on a question the least tinctured with abolitionism, voted with the most foolish and uncompromising of the southern members, when it was notorious that he was the only out and out, thorough going, dyed in the wool, hot mouthed abolitionist ever in the Indiana Legislature.

Our city readers will recollect having seen at the Van Buren State Convention on the 8th of January, 1840, a very busy body, with a red kerchief about his neck, generally known as the Knight of the Red Rag. That individual was the most active in the Convention, and was a Government office-holder at the time. Being fully aware that for his unceasing and open efforts in aiding to secure the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, thereby neglecting the duties of his office and bringing the patronage of the General Government in conflict with the freedom of elections, he deserved to be ousted from his place, it appears that he has been suffering under agonizing suspense in the daily expectation for his notice to quit. Determined not to bear the torture of disappointment any longer and despairing of being turned out, he has forwarded his resignation. Poor fellow, we pity him that he has been compelled to await so long the vexatious delays of justice. Here is his letter to Mr. Tyler. It will be mortifying to that gentleman to know that Mr. Borden does not recognize him as President.

Land Office, Fort Wayne, Ia.

June 18th, 1841.

Sir:—I am one of those of your fellow citizens who, at the late Presidential election, felt it to be their duty to oppose your elevation to the station you now occupy; and for so doing, I have been in the daily expectation for some months past of receiving notice that I had been removed from the office of Receiver of Public money in the Land Office at this place. Not feeling disposed to wait any longer, you will do me the favor to consider this as my resignation of the office. I am, Sir, Respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

JAMES W. BORDEN, Rec'r.  
To John Tyler, Esq., Vice President of the U. S.  
acting as President.

BATHING.—One of the surest ways of promoting health.—It is surprising to observe how negligent we are of many of the greatest benefits of which we might avail ourselves—merely because they are *cheap and simple*;—within the reach of all. Thousands of dollars are annually squandered in the payment of doctor's bills, and for nostrums of unprincipled quacks—countless hours of misery dragged out in sickness—thousands of life thrown away, by rejecting the simple practice of Bathing. If the practice were attended with expense and difficulty, it would be published as a panacea for "all the ills that flesh is heir to." Then its value would be realized and improved! Yet let us consider, that simple as it is, it is no less valuable—Every man, we know, cannot afford to furnish a bathing room—to visit his baths daily. But a piece

of sponge, and a few yards of crash—the coarser the better—are within the compass of every body's purchase.

If, every morning, and when the heat was oppressive, every evening, the whole surface of the body were bathed with a sponge, and the pores of the skin opened and cleansed with a crash towel, the population of the city and country in which so excellent a custom prevailed, would be *remarkable for health*; let the climate be what it might. A strength, a solidity of flesh would be gained by the process, which would set at defiance the heat of the summer and the cold of the winter.

### FOR THE JOURNAL.

Messrs. Editors.—

I am extremely sorry to perceive, that several of the leading Democratic journals are taking a stand against Mr. Clay's policy of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, on the ground that the indebted states are ruined and past recovery, and are to be left with their unfinished improvements to work out their own salvation by a direct taxation; which they say truly, if they be correct in their opinions, the people will never be able or willing to bear, for a policy of this kind would cause an entire failure to pay either interest or principal of state debts, from at least five or six states. Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania will be compelled to repudiate their debts unless some means be adopted to finish a portion of the public works in these states. The New York Evening Post, speaking on this subject, says:

"No man is ignorant enough to suppose, that the states of Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and others will ever disown themselves of their engagements, except by resort to direct taxation—which is a resort even now met with *murmur and rebellion among the people.*"

The editors then, considering that they have not done enough to tantalize these states, break out as follows:

"The truth is, the states have been doing very foolish and wicked things, and should be left to suffer the consequences. A spend-thrift is not to be cured by republishing his pockets, but by leaving him to the salutary discipline of distress. His malady is not the want of money, but the disposition to spend; and, to fill his purse, though it would effectually remedy the pain of the one, would just as effectually minister to the miseries of the other. Let embarrassment, hunger, penury, and even desperation come upon him, if you would instruct him into a sense of the evils of carelessness and profligacy."

It is against this process of chastisement I, as a Democrat of Indiana, now enter my most solemn protest. I am aware that punishment is, in many instances, a salutary preventive of crime—but the humane and Christian spirit of the age forbids punishment for misfortune. Even the man who embrues his hand in the blood of a fellow creature, thereby robbing a family of its head and support, is in the humane spirit of our laws acquitted, if the act be done from the impulse of the moment, and without proper reflection. Now, that the citizens of Indiana are to be suffered to endure "embarrassment, hunger, penury, and even desperation" merely to convince them that they have taken a wrong step in their internal improvements, is what I can never agree to; and if this be modern Democracy, may Heaven avert its rule in our own free land.

All admit that many of the states have acted unwisely in the prosecution of their systems of improvement. All can now see that had Indiana taken up, at the outset, two or three of her most important public works at a time, with the money she has already expended on her improvements, three or four of her canals and roads would now be in operation, giving an advantage to the country, in facilities to transport our surplus to market, if not in actual revenue, fully corresponding with the amount of money expended. Last winter, to illustrate this argument more fully, I, as a Democrat, took the ground, in reference to the Madison and Indianapolis rail road, that as a dernier resort, it would be wise policy in the state to finish that work with bonds at 20 per cent. discount, rather than suffer the road to be abandoned for years; and the work already done go to decay; and for this very good reason: the state has already expended between one and two millions of dollars on the road, from which she is deriving comparatively no benefit—and the expenditure of a comparatively small sum would finish the road to Indianapolis, and the state be able to derive a revenue from the work. Independently of this argument of revenue, I also took the ground that there would be an actual increase in the value of the property in some fifteen or twenty counties surrounding Indianapolis and bordering on the road sufficient, in the consequent increase in taxation under our present ad valorem system, to pay the interest on the whole money expended and to be expended on the work.

The greatest calamity that has fallen on the people of Indiana, is in the failure of those to whom we have sold our bonds to make payment. This is a misfortune which has resulted from the wild and visionary spirit of the age, and for which Indiana is no more responsible than the rest of the states. It is true our Fund Commissioners acted without proper reflection in parting with our negotiable paper on credit; but this crediting our bonds commenced when the credit system had run mad throughout the Union; and if we have been swindled out of our money, it is by trusting to the honesty of the citizens of New-York and other states; and the unkindest cut of all, is now to be told by a New Yorker that we

should be compelled to suffer hunger, penury and desperation, because we have trusted to New York honor, and that honor for some reason, either good or bad, has been forfeited. It is like the highwayman robbing the traveler of his purse and then, by way of consolation, telling him to go and starve or commit suicide to learn experience.

If this should be deemed worthy of insertion, I may trouble you with some other articles giving a true picture of the situation and resources of the state.

### BACKWOODSMAN.

A REDEEMING PARAGRAPH.

Mr. Buckingham, the well known traveller, was received in this country with a proper degree of courtesy, and if we mistake not, took away, as the fruits of his earnings while here, a considerable sum of money. Since his return to Europe, he has published a book, much of which is described as sufficiently bigoted, coarse and abusive. It is but fair to state, however, that we have seen a number of extracts from the work, in English papers, written in a spirit of fairness, and sometimes of much kindness. The passage we give below, for example, although it does no more than Justice to the women of America, is a redeeming one; and at least entitles the celebrated traveller to some share of good will at the hands of the gentle beings to whom he refers:—*Penn. Enq.*

"The women, moreover, are much handsomer than the men. They are almost uniformly good-looking, the greater number are what would be called in England 'pretty women,' which is something between good-looking and handsome, in the nice distinctions of beauty. This uniformity extends also to their figures, which are almost universally slender, and of good symmetry. Very few large or stout women are seen, and none that we should call masculine."

A more than usual degree of feminine delicacy, enhanced by the general paleness of complexion and slenderness of figure, is particularly characteristic of American feelings, and the extreme respect and deference shown to them every where by men, has a tendency to increase that delicacy by making them more dependent on the attention and assistance of others than English ladies of the same class usually are."

ANOTHER MURDER AT ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Republican of the 15th, says:

"Stephen Forrester, living out by Chouteau's Pond, kept a skiff. On Sunday last, some men took and crossed over the Pond in it. Forrester came after them, when a quarrel ensued, in the course of which one of the men struck Forrester on the head with an oar, of which he died yesterday."

MARRIED—On Tuesday Evening, the 22d inst., by C. SCUNDER Esq., Mr. JAMES G. JORDAN, to Miss MARY A. Daughter of Dr. A. POPE, all of this city.

DIED—On the 16th, Mrs. GREEN, wife of Mr. JOHN GREEN, of this county.

On the 19th inst., Mrs. HARRIET G. FREEMAN, wife of Mr. LORENZO FREEMAN, of Bloomington.

On the 23d, suddenly, Mrs. HELENA TURNER, wife of Mr. JOHN TURNER, of this place.

MESSES. DOUGLASS & NOEL—Please announce CHARLES STEPHENS, a candidate for the office of TREASURER & COLLECTOR of Marion county, at the election in August. pd

WE are authorized to announce B. K. SMITH, as a candidate for County Auditor.

WE are authorized to announce THOMAS M. WEAVER as a candidate for County Auditor.

MESSES. EDITORS—Please announce the name of D. R. BROWN, of Washington township, as a candidate for County Auditor at the August election.

### BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL, BY

E. S. ALVORD & CO.

Who are prepared to buy, generally, the notes of the Banks below at the rates affixed:

INDIANA. ILLINOIS.

State Bank and Branches par State Bank & Branches 2 dis

Woodburn & Co's notes 2 dis Shawneetown 2 dis

Exchange Bank at Indianapolis 2 dis Cairo 20 dis

Ohio. MICHIGAN.

Miami Exporting Co. Farmers' & Mechanics' 40 dis

Bank of Cincinnati 2 dis Bank of Michigan 40 dis

do Steubenville 2 dis McComb county, payable 20 dis

do West Union 5 dis St. Clair, payable at Cir- 20 dis

Granville 3 dis Cleville, O. 10 dis

Cleveland 2 dis State Bank 10 dis

Lebanon and Miami 10 dis Bank of Wooster par

German Bk of Wooster 10 dis All Banks 10 dis

St. Clair and Cleville 10 dis All Banks 10 dis

Chi. & Whitewater Can. 60 dis All solvent Banks 6 a 9 dis

O. Arnold & Co. Checks 10 dis EASTER BANKS.

Manhattan, New England & N. Y. 3 a 5 pre

Gallipolis, Pennsylvania 3 pre

Other banks—5' and up 2 a 3 pre

wards par Maryland and Virginia 2 pre

Small notes 2a 3 dis Wheeling post notes 2 dis

KENTUCKY. Silver 3 prem

All Banks par Foreign Gold 4 prem

LOUISIANA. Am. Gold 4 prem

All New Orleans Banks 2 dis