

lish Officer to remember that the good and peaceful people must be tenderly considered.

"But if the high officers of the Celestial Court offer the least obstruction to the British forces in their presentations, then it will become necessary to answer force by force, and the city may suffer terrible injury."

In another dated the 20th of March, he says—"A suspension of hostilities at Canton and in the province has been this day agreed upon between the Imperial Commission Yang and the undersigned—"

"It has been further publicly proclaimed to the people under the seals of the Commissioner and the acting Governor of the Province, that the trade of the Port of Canton is open, and that the British and other foreign merchants who may see fit to proceed there for the purpose of lawful commerce shall be duly protected."

These are the most important facts in the proclamation of Captain Elliott.

Canton is in possession of the British troops, and a truce had been agreed upon between the new commissioner and Captain Elliott; the trade is to be reopened at Canton, pending the imperial decision.

The accumulation of goods outside Canton is immense, and will, without doubt, be thrown on the market. Prices will run very low.

It appears that after Captain Elliott's notice of the re-opening of the trade, nine American and fourteen British ships proceeded to Whampoa, but in a few days new obstacles were thrown in their way, in being intimated that the Chinese traders were all armed, as the ships of war were so near Canton, and that no trade would be carried on until they were removed.

It is said Captain Elliott was inclined to yield this point. Before, however, any arrangements could be made, the reply of the Emperor to the despatch announcing the destruction of the Bogue Fort was received, which were force in the extreme, and orders a war of extermination to be carried against the English. The notices posted by the Canton authorities on the walls, announcing the opening of the trade were pulled down, and all communication with the English ordered to be cut off.

Another letter says, "All the factories in Canton are occupied by our troops. The Chinese villagers render every assistance in their power to the steamer Menesis, in removing stakes and other obstructions to the river, between Macao and Canton—*Hur, April 20.*"

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that British and foreign vessels have permission to proceed to Whampoa, all consequences arising from the possible and sudden resumption of hostilities of course remaining at the risk of the parties.

J. J. GORDON BREMER.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 2.—On Saturday the trial of Darnes and his supposed accomplices, before the Chamber of Paris was brought to a close. Considerable was acquitted, Duclose delivered over to the ordinary tribunals, and Darnes condemned to death.

The sentence of the court of Peers was carried into effect this morning on Darnes.

Prince Louis Napoleon has published a vehement protest against the severity with which he is treated at ban where he is imprisoned. He complains that his letters are inspected—that his servant is persecuted with all sorts of annoyances, &c. &c.

SPAIN.

The Regent espartero succeeded in forming a ministry on the 22d of May, thus composed—

M. Gonzales,	President of the Council and Foreign Affairs.
M. Surra-y-Rule,	Finance.
M. Infante,	Interior.
M. San Miguel,	War.
M. Garcia Gamba,	Marine.
M. Alonzo,	Justice.

The papers speak of it as lamentably feeble, and as likely to inspire no confidence. A formidable opposition was organizing in the Cortes.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from Moscow to the 10th of May, mention that the hope already entertained in Central Russia, of the coming harvest, had led to a fall of twenty per cent on the price of corn.—*Prussian State Gaz.*

PARABLE AGAINST PERSECUTION.

BY DR. FRANKLIN.

1. "And it came to pass, after these things, that Abraham sat in the door of his tent, about the going down of the sun.
2. And behold, a man bent with age, coming from the way of the wilderness, leaning on a staff.
3. And Abraham rose and met him, and said unto him: Turn in, I pray thee, and wash thy feet, and tarry all night, and thou shalt arise early in the morning and go on thy way.
4. But the man said nay, for I will abide under this tree.
5. But Abraham pressed him greatly, so he went into the tent; and Abraham baked unleavened bread and they did eat.
6. And Abraham saw the man blessed not God, he said unto him, wherefore dost thou not worship the most high God, Creator of heaven and earth?
7. And the man answered and said, I do not worship thy God, neither do I call upon his name: for I have made to myself a God, which abideth always in my house, and provideth me with all things.
8. And Abraham's zeal kindled against the man, and he rose, and fell upon him, and drove him forth with blows into the wilderness.
9. And God called unto Abraham saying—Abraham where is the stranger?
10. And Abraham answered and said, Lord he would not worship thee, neither would he call upon thy name, therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderness.
11. And God said, have I borne with him these hundred and ninety and eight years, and nourished him, and clothed him, notwithstanding his rebellion against me, and couldst thou not, who art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?
12. And Abraham said, let not the anger of the Lord wax hot against his servants: lo I have sinned, forgive me, I pray thee.
13. And Abraham arose, and went forth into the wilderness; and diligently sought for the man, and found him, and returned with him to the tent; and when he had entreated him kindly, he sent him away on the morrow with gifts.
14. And God spake again unto Abraham, saying, For this thy sin, thy seed shall be afflicted four hundred years in a strange land.
15. But for thy repentance, will I deliver them, and they shall come forth with power, and with gladness of heart, and with much substance.

BUTTER.

In the best dairies, those from which the butter that took the highest agricultural premiums of the Massachusetts Society came, the milk is allowed to stand 48 hours before the cream is taken from it. It is churned in the old wooden hand churn, worked in cold water, which is repeatedly drained off until the milk entirely disappears, and the less the butter is worked, the better it is deemed.

In the dairy of Mr. Bachop, of Caledonia county, Vt., who has obtained five premiums at Boston for butter—two of \$100 each, and three of \$50 each; the

milk in warm weather stands 30 hours, and in cold 48 hours. In the hot season, in this dairy, 6 lbs. of salt, and in cold weather, 5 lbs. are allowed to 100 pounds of butter. No saltpetre is used, but about 1 pound of finely powdered loaf sugar is sprinkled into each 100 pounds of butter.

SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS:

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 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 HARDING and AUSTIN W. MORRIS.
Treasurer and Collector—JACOB LANEUS.
Recorder—JAMES TURNER.
Auditor—JOHN W. HAMILTON.
Assessor—JOHN MCCOLLUM.
Commissioner, 1st district—HARRIS TYNER.
[Election on first Monday, 2d of August next.]

Correspondence of the Indiana Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1841.

Gentlemen:—In consequence of the great length of time the House of Representatives have been arguing and talking about abolition, nothing of importance has yet been brought up for consideration, and not one of the various subjects mentioned in the President's message, has been touched upon, except that relating to the amount to be paid to the family of Gen. Harrison. This bill, appropriating 25,000 dollars, was a few days ago reported from the committee by Mr. Adams, and after a long debate, passed the House. In the course of the discussion, Judge Dean of Ohio, a most thorough, unmitigated, and untameable Loco-Foco, made a violent and flaming speech, in which he abused, with all the virulence of party rancor, not only the provisions of the bill, but even the character of Gen. Harrison himself. This called out our talented representatives Lane and White, who, with all the fervor of an honest indignation, each administered to the member a castigation he will not soon forget. Their remarks were pungent and sarcastic—eloquent and well-timed; and attracted not only the undivided attention of the members, but drew down the loud applause of the galleries. By the way, I may remark that the Representatives of no State in the Union stand higher than those of our own Hoosier land. A high reputation has preceded them, and I am pleased to see, that the specimens a part of them have given, have fully met the general expectation.

During this week, it is said, that a bill for a National Bank will be introduced in the Senate, different in most of its prominent characteristics from the project of the Secretary, but agreeing with that in the feature which vests in the States the right of accepting or refusing a branch within their respective borders. It will be reported by Mr. Clay, and, no doubt, will pass the Senate without much alteration.

In the House, no one can tell what will come up next—most probably a speech from Mr. Wise, as I see by the papers, he has so far recovered as to be able to take his seat, after a slight illness of about twenty-four hours. He is decidedly the most troublesome man in the House, and almost daily inflicts upon his hearers, with out-stretched forefinger, and oracular manner, reflections which might have seemed strange or new some centuries ago, but which, for many generations, have been considered rather trite truisms, than striking originalities. Of no man is the remark, that "distance lends enchantment to the view," more true than of him. He has been so be-puffed and be-praised by the letter writers, that we, at a distance, have been in the habit of placing him in the same category with Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and other deep and shining intellects, which have, for so long a time, invested with such glorious recollections the halls of our National Legislature. But "how art thou fallen from thy greatness, oh Lucifer, son of the morning!" His speeches are dull and tiresome—vapid and pointless—made to empty desks, and inattentive galleries—his influence, whatever it may have been, is lost—lost irretrievably—and now, he is looked upon as one of those political abstractionists—those metaphysical hair-splitters, whom it would be useless to conciliate, and folly to confide in.

Judge Huntington has been appointed Commissioner of the General Land-Office, in place of Mr. Whitcomb. This appointment is an exceedingly popular one here, and, I have no doubt, will give very general satisfaction to the people of our State, except, probably, to the members of the bar in his circuit, who will all regret being compelled to part with a Judge of such ample qualifications and such urbanity of manner. Mr. Whitcomb, I understand, will return to Indiana, and resume the practice of the law in Terre-Haute.

There is a batch of appointments sent into the Senate, which will be acted on some time this week—none, however, of any immediate interest to our State, excepting, probably, a few postmasters.

Robert A. Matthews has been appointed Postmaster at Rushville, Jeremiah Woods at Brookville, Ezra Ferris at Lawrenceburgh, and W. H. Gray at Vevay.

CONGRESS. A bill has passed the House of Representatives for the pay of Members, &c. The bill of the Senate to repeal the Sub-treasury law has been read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

It will be seen that Mr. Clay, from the committee on that subject, has submitted to the Senate a plan of a National Bank. The plan is published in to-day's paper.

The subject of a Tariff has been broached in the House. It came up on the presentation of a petition on that subject from Pennsylvania.

Both Houses now seem inclined to proceed in the consideration of the particular measures for which they were convened. If some three or four members were out of the House, that body would be able to proceed with business much more harmoniously and expeditiously. Our correspondent, it will be observed, gives one of those we have in our eye, a severe but just castigation.

Are men to be trusted in office who will violate a solemn pledge? Is a man worthy of support who, after giving his word that he will abide the decision of a Convention of his fellow-citizens, becomes a candidate in opposition to the will of that Convention? When a candidate refers his claims to office to a respectable body of his fellow-citizens, and that body fairly and honestly decides against them, he is morally bound, in our opinion, not to present himself before his fellow-citizens for their suffrages, at least for the office for which he had referred his claims.

At a meeting of the citizens of Vernon, Ia. on the 17th inst., Mr. Samuel Read was elected Postmaster.

A gentleman of St. Louis challenges the world to shoot at a target with a pistol, for a wager of from 1 to 10,000 dollars. A St. Louis paper says whoever will accept the wager will lose it.

It appears from the following article, that the Opposition in Henry as in this county are endeavoring to succeed by dividing the Administration party. The Courier does not seem to apprehend much danger from their efforts. In this county, however, there is danger. We have not the overwhelming majority in Marion that our friends have in Henry. There the Whig majority is about 800 in 2,500 votes, here it is only 300 in 3,000 votes. If over 150 Whigs should vote with their opponents the regular ticket will be defeated. Let our friends look to it, or the enemy will raise the shout of victory over Marion's Men in August.

"UNION TICKET."—In the course of the coming week the people of this country may expect the development of a scheme which has been in embryo since early in the spring, and the object of which is to defeat the nominations made by the Whig county Convention. We have it from high authority that the Loco Foco leaders of this county have effected an union with the disaffected and dissatisfied portion of the Whig party, and that a ticket of mongrel whigs and loco focos will soon be announced. We have no doubt of the correctness of our information, as we have been aware for some time that such an union was being sought by the locos; but we did hope that there was not a man in the county who was, or ever had been a Whig who would treat such a proposition otherwise than with unmitigated scorn and contempt. But it seems there are those, even in Henry county, for whom office possesses charms sufficient to lead them to sacrifice every principle both of honor and gratitude. The motto of our ever watchful and crafty opponents is "divide and conquer;" and this is their object now. But we have mistaken the character of the hitherto indomitable Whigs of old Henry if they are to be caught in such senseless gull-traps. Our opponents will find them made of sterner stuff. When it comes to the polls it will be found that our opponents have greatly underrated the intelligence and patriotism of the whigs in supposing that any portion of them can be brought to cater to the success of their enemies and the destruction of their own party.—"Union for the sake of the Union," is the motto under which they have hitherto marched to victory, and the August election will show that they have not yet discarded it.—*Indiana Courier.*

From the National Intelligencer of the 22d June.

PROPOSED BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the Currency, &c. of which Mr. Clay of Kentucky, is Chairman, as read by him in the Senate yesterday:

The committee to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to a uniform currency, and a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection, and disbursement, and security of the public revenue, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:

That, after the most attentive and anxious consideration of the state of the currency, and the finances of the Government, in all their interesting and important bearings, the committee have arrived at the same conclusion with the Secretary of the Treasury, that a sound and just policy requires the establishment of a Bank of the United States with as little delay as practicable.

The committee have neither time nor inclination to enter into a discussion of the question of the power of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, to establish a National Bank. After all that has been said and written on that question during the long period of half a century, nothing remains to be added that would be likely to shed much new light upon it. It ought, in the opinion of the committee, to be regarded as a settled question—settled by the approbation and judgment of the People, by the authority of the Legislature, by the sanction of the executive Department of the Government, and by the solemn adjudication of the Judiciary. If it be not regarded as a decided question, when, in the collisions and conflicts among men, arising out of diversity of opinion and judgment, is a controverted matter to be considered as terminated and quieted?

Nor do the committee deem it necessary to discuss the question of the expediency of establishing such

an institution as a Bank of the United States. On this there is even less contrariety of opinion than on the former question. On both, it is the deliberate conviction of the committee that a vast majority of the People of the United States concur, and that they are now looking with anxious solicitude, to the deliberations of Congress, under the confident hope that a Bank of the United States will be established at the present extraordinary session of Congress.

Passing by, therefore, those two questions as being unnecessary to be further argued, and assuming, what the committee verily believe, that a National Bank is indispensably necessary, they will proceed, at once, to the particular form, powers, and faculties with which it may be expedient to invest such an institution. And here the committee have no hesitation in saying that, confiding in the experience of forty years, during which the nation has enjoyed the benefit of a National Bank, and during the greater part of which it has realized every reasonable hope and expectation in the operations of such an institution, they came to the conclusion that it would be wisest to dismiss all experiments, and to cling to experience and assume the last charter granted by Congress as the basis of a new bank, engraving upon it such restrictions, guaranties, amendments, and conditions, as have been found necessary by actual experience.

The Secretary of the Treasury came to a similar conclusion; and in his report, & the draught of a bill which accompanies it, he has taken as his model the charter granted by Congress in 1816. On that he has suggested a great many valuable improvements, most of which the committee have incorporated in the draught of a bill which they now report to the Senate. On this draught they wish to offer the Senate some brief explanations and observations.

The committee have adopted Washington city, proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the place of location of the principal bank. They believe the place of its location is a subordinate question; but there are many advantages from the proximity of the Bank to the Government. The distribution of the capital of the Bank among the several commercial cities, in proportion to their respective wants and magnitude, is what they naturally desire, and what will doubtless be done. But to guard against the exercise of any undue Government or official influence, or the imputation of any unworthy transactions, the committee have thought it expedient to deprive the parent Bank of all power to make any discounts or loans whatever, except loans to Government, authorized by express law. In order to ensure the command of the best financial abilities of the country, the bill provides that the Directors of the Parent Board, which is to consist of nine members, shall be paid for their services by the Corporation, and all compensation to the Directors, in the usual form of bank accommodations, is utterly prohibited.

Thus, the Directors of the Bank at Washington will become a Board of Control, superintending the branches, supplying them with a currency, and banking exclusively through the agency of their offices of discount and deposit.

The capital of the Bank, proposed by the Secretary, is retained; but a power is reserved to Congress to augment it by the addition of twenty millions, making the aggregate amount ultimately fifty millions of dollars, if that should be found to be necessary.

To guard against undue expansion of the currency by the operations of the Bank, various restrictions and securities are introduced.

1. The dividends are limited to seven per cent. per annum; and, after accumulating a reserved fund of two millions of dollars, to cover losses and contingencies, the excess beyond that seven per cent. is to be paid into the public Treasury. And, whatever excess remains at the end of the charter, beyond the reimbursement to the stockholders of the capital stock, is also to be paid into the Treasury. If the dividends fall below seven per cent. during any year of the charter, the deficiency is to be made good out of the surpluses previously paid into the Treasury. The effect of this provision is, to make a permanent and inviolable seven per cent. bank stock, assuming that the administration of the Bank is conducted with integrity and ability.

2. The debts due to the bank are required not to exceed the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and 75 per cent. thereon, which is a greater restriction than usual.

The total amount of debts which the Bank is authorized to contract, over and above the deposits is not to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars, which is also a greater restriction than was placed upon the late Bank of the United States.

3. The publicity which is required of the general condition of the Bank, and the full and complete exposure to committees of Congress, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is amply secured, of all the books and transactions of the Bank, including private accounts.

4. The prohibition of the renewal of any loan; thus putting an end to all mere accommodation paper, as far as practicable, and confining the Bank to fair business transactions.

5. The Bank is prohibited from making any further discounts or loans whenever its notes in circulation exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults.

To protect the community and the stockholders against mismanagement of the Bank, several provisions have been inserted, which it is hoped may be effectual.

1. No paid officer of the Bank is to receive loans or accommodations in any form whatever.

2. Securities are provided against abusive use of proxies, such as that no officer of the Bank can be a proxy; no proxy can give more than 300 votes; no proxy to be good which is of longer standing than ninety days, &c.

3. A prohibition against the Corporation's transacting any other than legitimate banking business; excluding all dealing in stocks, and all commercial operations.

4. A requisition that a majority of the whole number of the Board of Directors shall be necessary to transact the business of the Corporation.

5. Ample power to make the most thorough examination into the condition and proceedings of the Bank, down to the accounts of individuals, by totally removing from the Secretary of the Treasury and committees of Congress the veil of secrecy.

6. By denouncing as felony the crime of embezzlement of the funds of the Bank when perpetrated by any of its officers, agents, or servants.

Concurring entirely in the sentiment expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that many wise and patriotic statesmen, whose opinions are entitled to consideration and respect, have questioned the power of Congress to establish a National Bank; and that it is desirable, as far as possible, to obviate objections and reconcile opinions, the committee have attentively and earnestly examined the provision, incorporated in the draught of the bill of the Secretary in regard to the branching power of the Bank, and they would have been happy if they could have reconciled it to their sense of duty to adopt it. But, after the fullest consideration, they have been unable to arrive at that result.

It was not without some hesitation that the committee agreed to the location of a bank in the District