

# SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS:

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1841.

## MARION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

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

Representatives—ISAEL HARDING and AUSTIN W. MORRIS.

Treasurer and Collector—JACOB LANDIS.

Recorder—JAMES TURNER.

Auditor—JOHN W. HAMILTON.

Assessor—JOHN MCCOLLUM.

Commissioner, 1st district—HARRIS TYNER.

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

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 24th, the resolution of Mr. Buchanan, calling for a list of all the removals from office, made since the 4th of March, was discussed.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison was passed by a vote of 28 to 16. Mr. Buchanan was the only member of the opposition that voted aye.

The bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States, was considered and amended in several minor particulars. A motion to amend so as to allow the bank to issue \$5 notes as the minimum instead of \$10, as proposed by the bill, was negatived by a vote of 26 to 21.

In the House, except the reading of the Distribution and Pre-emption bill, nothing else was done but discuss the McLeod case.

## Juvenile Celebration.

Our citizens were on Saturday entertained with, to them, a novel but highly interesting celebration of the Fourth of July. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a hundred or more children assembled at the Second Presbyterian Church, whence they marched to the State House under the direction of their own Marshals. The spacious Court room was crowded with children and adults. The exercises commenced by an address to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. Beecher. Then followed the singing of an appropriate hymn, a short address, the singing of another hymn, the reading of the Declaration, the singing of another hymn, an oration, and lastly the singing of "Hail Columbia." All the exercises were performed by the children; and, we may add, for children in an appropriate and respectable manner. We are no judges of vocal music, but the singing to us was the very sweetest and best we ever listened to. The oration abounded with fine and patriotic sentiments. The language, of course, was not chaste, classical, and vigorous, but it gave abundant evidence, that the speaker possesses a mind that, if properly trained and cultivated, will yet shine out among those of its age and era. The Declaration was read in a clear and audible voice, and in a manner superior to that of many men we have listened to on like occasions. Take the exercises altogether, we do not recollect when we have spent an hour similarly with more pleasure.

## Removal of Gen. Harrison's remains.

We were mistaken in saying in our last that it had been found impracticable to remove the remains of General Harrison. We were led into the error by a Cincinnati paper. In conformity to a resolution of both Houses of Congress, Saturday, the 26th ult., was set apart for the removal. At 10 o'clock of that day, without pomp or display, the remains were removed by way of the Capitol to the rail-road depot. The remains are accompanied to the west by a U. S. Marine Corps.

About 3 o'clock P. M. the remains reached Baltimore, and were appropriately received, and remained until the next Monday morning, under a military guard, of the several volunteer companies belonging to the City. The American of Monday morning says: "The President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, with becoming liberality have tendered to the Committee a special train to convey the remains to Columbia, to leave at 8 o'clock this morning. An invitation was also given to such military companies as choose to accompany the corpse as far as Columbia. The cars have been appropriately decorated with mourning emblems, and the Directors of the Road have resolved to accompany the committee to Columbia. At Columbia the committee will embark on the Pennsylvania Canal for Pittsburg."

## Death of Gen. Macomb.

Gen. Macomb, Commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States, died at Washington City on the 25th ult., of apoplexy, after an illness of only a few hours. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Republican gives a brief account of his life, as follows: "He was born in Michigan on the 3d of April, 1782, and was consequently in the 60th year of his age."

General Macomb was appointed Cornet of Dragoons on the 10th of January, 1799; Brigadier General on the 24th January, 1814, and brevetted as Major General on the 11th September, same year, "for distinguished and gallant conduct in defeating the enemy at Plattsburg."

When the army was reduced in 1821, he was

appointed Chief Engineer on the first day of June, of that year; and promoted to the distinguished station he filled at the hour of his decease on the 24th May, 1828, as the successor of the late General Brown. As a gallant officer, General Macomb was universally respected; as a citizen he was highly esteemed by our entire community, and his decease has occasioned a vacuum in our society not easily to be filled."

## FOR THE INDIANA JOURNAL.

### CENTRAL CANAL, No. 2.

With "Backwoodsman" I fully agree that the only way for the state of Indiana to become able to pay her internal improvement debt, is "to complete as speedily as possible, by herself or companies, some of the most productive unfinished works." While all deplore the evils that have come upon us, how few are willing to take upon themselves any of the blame in producing them! If prosperity had resulted from our expenditures, enough would have been willing to appropriate to themselves the honors, resulting from the conception and plans of the enterprise. It is useless now to deplore, or to censure, for what is past; but let it be a lesson of such deep experience, as to produce more wisdom and economy in our future operations. It is indeed time that party strife and sectional jealousies were buried in oblivion, in regard to matters of such vast and general importance; and I am heartily glad to see such favorable evidence thereof as is manifest in the articles of "Backwoodsman," and much desire that all "Whigs" as well as "Democrats," will be as candid in the expression of their sentiments, and as ardent in their zeal for the prosperity of the state.

Although advocating the necessity, and proposing a plan for the completion of the northern portion of the Central canal, it is not because I consider the claims of that portion paramount to all other unfinished parts of our public works; but because I am the more immediately interested in the completion of this portion; and as the plan proposed to complete it will not affect injuriously any other portions of the state, of course none can complain; but rather all may adopt the same course for their own benefit.

As "Backwoodsman" proposes to point out a future course of operations, I will now merely refer to some of the many benefits that will result from the completion of our canal. A family having a good spring from fifty to one hundred yards from the door, feel well-content with their supply of water. But should their spring dry up and necessity compel them to go half a mile for all the water required for family use, they would soon learn the great value of water, and would ask for nothing more than a full supply again in their own spring. With this they would feel content, hardly dreaming or wishing to be better accommodated. But should a man come along and persuade them of its importance, and for a few dollars place a pump in a well of endless supply, and pure water, within a few feet of their door, they would for the first time learn how great a loss they had yearly sustained in time, labor, and shoe-leather, in trudging back and forth to the spring. Although every member of the family may have often seen pumps and used them, yet the thought may have hardly occurred that they might be just as well accommodated at home. The reason is, nature had provided them with a spring, and the dwelling had been placed as near it as the nature of the ground would admit, with the expectation of always depending on it for a supply of water; and perhaps they never would have thought of digging a well and placing a pump in it, if some one had not have pointed out to them its advantages, and the manner of effecting it.

Hundreds and thousands of persons who would be greatly benefited by the completion of the canal, are not sufficiently aware of the fact to feel much interested about it. Although they may have seen canals, and heard much of their benefits, yet they have had no experience for themselves. Nature has provided them with a good soil and good water. They are content with wearing out the first as fast as annual cropping will do it, and to partake of the benefits of the second from the spot only where nature causes it to spring from the ground. As the pump maker would wish to convince all of the importance of having a well and a good pump in it near the door, so I wish to convince all such of the benefits that a canal would bring them; because our interests would be equally promoted, and I conceive it to be the duty of every individual not only to endeavor to promote his own interest, but the interest of the community in which he lives.

Those who have not themselves received the benefit of any improvement, must judge by comparison of the benefits that others similarly situated may have received. We must refer to other works, and see how far their situation and circumstances correspond with our own, and apply the results to our own case. Let us look at the Erie canal, the great pioneer of the United States. All who are conversant with the history of its progress, are aware of the powerful opposition its friends had to contend against. Sectional feel-

ings and jealousies were strongly arrayed against it, and its magnitude was such as to stagger the credulity of many, who, if they did not openly oppose it, much weakened the efforts of its projectors by their sarcasm and ridicule. Some thought it presumptuous in man to engage in so vast an enterprise, and many have been heard to say that they did not wish to live longer than to the time when it would be finished; yet some of these are yet living to enjoy its benefits. But through the perseverance and energy of a few, the work was finally accomplished, and I have years ago traveled on it the whole distance from Albany to Buffalo.

Most of the sectional interests that were arrayed against it, have been benefitted rather than injured. The residents along the Hudson were mostly opposed to it, believing it would bring such an immense amount of produce to market as to reduce the price, and thus injure them. But the demand equalled the increased supply, and instead of being ruined as many of the farmers along the river thought they would be, their farms (as well as their produce) have continued to increase in value until \$100. per acre is no uncommon price even in these hard times. It was supposed that towns and villages situated on the turnpike roads from 8 to 16 miles back from the canal, would be impeded in their growth, if not ruined, but their increase has been much more rapid since, although a rival opposite earh one has grown up on the canal, and some of which have far surpassed their older neighbors in size and business, yet the general increase of business has caused them all to flourish. The owners of stages running on routes parallel with the canal were alarmed, fearing the splendid packets would ruin their business; but with the increased accommodation the increase of travel was so large as soon to require double the number of stages that were needed before. And the inhabitants of the southern tier of counties, so remote from the canal as to be debarred the privilege of transporting grain and heavy articles, thought they were surely ruined, as their more fortunate neighbors would enjoy the whole market; but their butter, cheese, and wool, for producing which their land was well adapted, soon found its way in vast quantities to the canal, and the returns afforded a fair profit. Thus while nearly all were benefitted the cases were very rare where any were injured. Produce and farms within a reasonable distance, soon increased fifty to one hundred per cent, in value, improvements and inhabitants rapidly increased, and New York soon became the "Empire State."

I have thus glanced at the benefits resulting from the construction of the Erie canal, and alluded to the strong and sectional jealousies that were arrayed against it, for the purpose of showing that they originated and were perpetuated in selfishness; and also to show that the benefits of a canal are much more extensive than many would at first suppose. Even at distances so remote that grain would not pay the expense of the land-carriage, butter, cheese, wool and some other articles would afford a profit. Let our canal be opened, and our farmers would soon arrange their business to their situation and circumstances, and all within a reasonable distance would be more or less benefitted. Towns and villages would spring up, emigrants would flock in and make a market for land, and produce, until they could raise for themselves, and if the canal itself would not be as profitable as the Erie canal, yet the benefit to individuals would be as great. Instead of land advancing one dollar an acre, it would soon advance fifty to one hundred per cent, and produce in proportion, and all, after having become fully aware of its benefits, would be as loth to part with the canal, as would the family with the pump, and again trudge back and forth to the spring for water.

PHILO RUSTICUS.

## President Harrison's remains.

On the 22d instant, President Tyler transmitted to each branch of Congress, a message in relation to the removal of the remains of the late President, and in the House, the next day, the following members were announced as a select Committee upon the subject:

Messrs. J. Q. Adams of Mass.; Fessenden of Me.; Atherton of N. Hampshire; Tillinghast of Rhode Island; Williams of Connecticut; Everett of Vermont; Greig of New York; Ayer of New Jersey; Sergeant of Pennsylvania; Rodney of Delaware; W. C. Johnson of Maryland; Taliaferro of Virginia; L. Williams of North Carolina; John Campbell of South Carolina; Dawson of Georgia; Pope of Kentucky; A. V. Brown of Tennessee; S. Mason of Ohio; E. D. White of Louisiana; Wallace of Indiana; Miller of Missouri; Cross of Arkansas; Howard of Michigan; Lewis of Alabama.

[NOTE.—The States of Mississippi and Illinois are, as yet, without representation.]

## Vote on the Passage of the Bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Landaff W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayer, Babcock, Baker, Barton, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, M. Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, William Butler, Calhoun, William B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Caruthers, Chittenden, John C. Clark, Staley N. Clarke, Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Garret Davis, Deberry, John Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gamble, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, P. G. Goode, Graham, Greig, Hall, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Holmes, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, Ingersoll, James Irwin, William W. Irwin, James, Isaac D. Jones, John P. Kennedy, King, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, Mallory, Thomas F. Marshall, Samson Mason, Ma-

thiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Merriwether, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Owsley, Pearce, Pendleton, Pope, Profit, Ramsay, B. Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Ridgway, Rodney, Roosevelt, Russel, Saltoustaill, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Sillers, Stanly, Stokely, Stratton, Stuart, Summers, Taliaferro, J. B. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Wallace, Ward, Warren, Westbrook, Edward D. White, Joseph L. White, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, A. Young, John Young—122.

We have taken the pains to arrange the Nays in the order of States; and are as follows:

**Maine.**  
N. Clifford, J. A. Lovell,  
A. Marshall, [One Loco bolted.]  
**New Hampshire.**  
T. Shaw, E. Burke,  
J. A. Eastman, J. R. Reding,  
C. G. Atherton,  
**Vermont—None.**  
**Massachusetts—None.**—[One Loco bolted.]  
**Connecticut—None.**  
**Rhode Island—None.**  
**New York.**  
C. A. Floyd, J. Houck,  
J. Egbert, A. W. Doig,  
R. D. Davis, J. G. Floyd,  
J. G. Clinton, D. P. Brewster,  
R. McClellan, S. Gordon,  
[9 Locos bolted.] [2 Locos voted yea.]  
**New Jersey—None.**  
**Delaware—None.**  
**Michigan—None.**  
**Pennsylvania.**  
C. Brown, A. G. Marchand,  
P. Newhard, A. Plumer,  
G. M. Keim, J. Snyder,  
J. Gerry, Beeson,  
A. Guisaine, [4 Locos bolted.]  
[3 Locos voted yea.]  
**Ohio.**  
L. B. Weller, W. Medill,  
W. Doan, J. Mathews,  
[3 members bolted—Dean, Sweeney, Hastings.]  
**Maryland.**  
L. W. Williams, J. T. Mason.  
**Virginia.**  
G. B. Cary, W. Coles,  
R. M. T. Hunter, W. A. Harris,  
L. Banks, G. W. Hopkins,  
W. O. Goode, S. L. Hayes,  
J. W. Jones, L. Steenrod,  
E. W. Hubard, [3 Whigs bolted.]  
**North Carolina.**  
J. R. J. Daniel, R. M. Saunders,  
J. J. McKay, G. W. Caldwell,  
A. Arrington.  
**South Carolina.**  
J. Campbell, C. P. Caldwell,  
F. W. Pickens, [3 Locos bolted.]  
J. Rogers, [1 Loco voted yea.]  
**Georgia—None.**  
**Alabama.**  
R. Chapman, [3 Locos bolted.]  
W. W. Payne.  
**Louisiana—None.**  
**Arkansas—None.**  
**Tennessee.**  
A. McClellan, A. V. Brown,  
H. L. Turney, C. Johnson,  
H. M. Watterson.  
**Kentucky.**  
L. Boyd, Underwood—[Whig]  
W. O. Butler.  
**Indiana—A. Kennedy.**  
**Missouri.**  
John Miller, J. C. Edwards.  
All the NAYS are Locos with the single exception of Mr. Underwood of Kentucky.  
The following opposition members voted the Appropriation: Messrs. Roosevelt and Ward of N. Y.—Messrs. Ingersoll, Babcock and Westbrook of Pa. and Mr. Holmes of S. C.

**Remains of the late President.**  
The following is the correspondence communicated to Congress by the President of the United States on Tuesday. It was referred to the Committee appointed upon the subject of the death of the late President.  
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1841.  
To the President of the United States:  
Dear Sir: The undersigned were appointed by the citizens and the City Council of the City of Cincinnati, and by many of the surviving soldiers of the late war, to apply to the widow and family of our distinguished fellow citizen, the late President of the United States, for permission to remove his remains from the city of Washington to the State of Ohio for interment.—They have made the application directed, and have received permission to perform the sacred trust. They have now the honor of reporting to you their arrival in this city, and of asking your approbation of the measures contemplated, and your co-operation in carrying it into effect.  
We are fully aware of the high estimate you placed on the talents and virtues of our lamented friend and fellow-citizen, the late Chief Magistrate of the Union, whose friendship and confidence you possessed many years. We saw the tear fall from your eye and mingle with the tears of the nation when the inscrutable will of Heaven removed him from us.  
Knowing these things, we approach you with confidence, well assured that you will justly appreciate our motive for undertaking the mournful duty we have been deputed to perform, and that the same kind feeling which has marked your course through life will prompt you on this occasion to afford your countenance, and, if necessary, your co-operation.  
If it meet your approbation, the committee will do themselves the honor of waiting upon you at the President's House, at any hour you may please to designate.  
With high respect, we are, your friends and fellow-citizens.  
J. BURNET.  
J. C. WRIGHT.  
TH. D. CARNEAL.  
CHAS. S. CLARKSON.  
EDWD. WOODRUFF.  
RUFUS HODGES.  
L. WHITEMAN.  
A. DUDLEY.  
D. A. POWELL.  
A. McALPIN.  
JOHN REEVES.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1841.  
GENTLEMEN.—Your letter of the 16th was duly handed me, and I lose no time in responding to the feelings and sentiments which you have expressed for yourselves and those you represent, and which you have correctly ascribed to me in regard to the lamented death of the late President. As a citizen I respected him, as a patriot I honored him, as a friend he was near and dear to me; that the people of Cincinnati should desire to keep watch over his remains by entombing them near their city, is both natural and becoming; that the entire West, where so many evidences of his public usefulness are to be found, should