

After my health was somewhat recruited, I shipped on board the *Angelo*, capt. Jaques, bound for Newburyport, where I arrived on Wednesday last. I arrived in Boston on Thursday, and have made this statement for the information of the public.

JOHN MESSER, Seaman.

## SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1841.

### MARION 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 LANDIS.

Recorder—JAMES TURNER.

Auditor—JOHN W. HAMILTON.

Assessor—JOHN M'COLLUM.

Commissioner, 1st district—HARRIS TYNER.

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

### APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JOSEPH M. MOORE to be Postmaster at Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, vice John Cain, resigned.

### THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The day, as usual, was celebrated by the Sunday Schools of this place. Pursuant to previous arrangements those of the different churches met at an early hour, on Monday, the 5th, on Circle street and were formed into procession by Mr. JAMES BLAKE, marshal of the day; from whence they marched, preceded by the Indianapolis Band, to a beautiful grove belonging to and near the residence of S. Merrill, Esq. During the march the music of the band was both agreeable and animating. After the procession reached the place of its destination, the exercises commenced by an eloquent prayer addressed to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. GOODE; appropriate hymns were sung and music by the band at proper intervals; the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. WHEELER, and an interesting extemporaneous Address pronounced by SIMON YANDES, Esq. Refreshments were then liberally distributed, and a recess of 20 minutes proclaimed by the marshal to the youths present. At the tap of the bass drum, which was the signal for resuming the exercises, all were found promptly returning to their places. A concert was then given by the band, and the interesting exercises closed by a fervent and earnest prayer from the Rev. Mr. GURLEY. The procession being again formed by the marshal, it marched to Washington street, where the same was dismissed; and the children, teachers, and others returned, highly gratified, to their respective homes. Taking the whole together it formed a most delightful and animating spectacle. The day was remarkably fine, and the ground in that state which makes walking agreeable. Notwithstanding the demands of the season on the labour of all, the number of persons in attendance could not have been less than fourteen or fifteen hundred, one half of whom were Sunday school scholars. Much credit is due to both superintendents and teachers for the manner in which they are known to have discharged their respective duties.

### Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The Hon. E. M. HUNTINGTON, it is known to our readers, has received the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office. In this part of Indiana no small degree of astonishment has been expressed at the selection; and not a few have openly expressed indignation at the seemingly entire disregard of public opinion in the matter. This feeling of opposition, however, may be accounted for on the ground that here the people were anxious for the appointment, to the same office, of another individual, and to whom his worst enemies do not deny talents of a high order and peculiarly suited to that responsible station.

Personally no one can object to Judge Huntington. He is affable and urbane in his manners; and highly gentlemanly in his deportment. As to his qualifications to discharge the duties of the office to which he has been elevated, we cannot speak, simply because we feel incapable of judging what those qualifications should be. We are told by many that he is not qualified, but we consider that they know no more of the requisite qualifications than we do. Others say that he is capable, but that he will not make the exertion necessary to a faithful and correct discharge of his duties. We think otherwise. If he have the all-important talents, and we have no reason to doubt it, a proper pride of character and office, will prompt him to use them. We have taken a wrong view of his nature if Judge H. is one of those who will disappoint the just expectations of those who have placed confidence and official trust in him, if he can possibly avoid it. That he has the same talent and capacity for the office in which he has been placed that Mr. Williams (also recommended for the office) has, no one that knows the two men will assert. That he has, however, sufficient capacity and qualifications, no one, who is not himself fit for the office and who knows Judge Huntington, has a right to deny.

It is not with his qualifications, nor with him as a man, that we find fault. We believe he will make a very popular officer, and that he will discharge the duties of his office in a manner acceptable to the power whence he has received his appointment and to the American people. We do not blame Judge Huntington for seeking and ac-

cepting the station, nor do we blame President Tyler for placing him there. One was actuated by a laudable ambition, if he himself was conscious of his own capability, and only exercised a right that all possess; and the other was influenced by what he was led to believe was public opinion in Indiana, deriving his information from the majority of the delegation in Congress in this state. The weight of recommendation, we believe, however, was in favor of Mr. Williams; and we are inclined to think that the early application of Judge Huntington, his personal visit to Washington City, and the influence of two or three distinguished gentlemen of other states now residing there, with whom he possessed a slight personal acquaintance, have given him undue advantage over his worthy competitor. But we believe that he will make a good and faithful officer, and that he will disappoint the hopes of his political as well as personal enemies. We know there are of both parties, persons who would glory in seeing their predictions verified, however much it might injure the people of the United States; or tarnish the glory of the Union.

### The Indianapolis Band.

Every one present at the Sunday School celebration on Monday last, must have been delighted, we think, with the performances of the Brass Band. While listening to their soul-inspiring strains, the inquiry suggested itself to our minds, how many of us would be willing to be entirely deprived of the pleasure which their music has so frequently afforded us? And yet, under what obligations are the gentlemen composing the Band to our citizens? Have they received any encouragement which would at all compensate them for the money spent in the purchase of instruments, the employment of teachers from a distance, the payment of contingent expenses, as well as the loss of time in acquiring a knowledge of their science? On the contrary, have not their concerts been attended usually by a smaller number of hearers than there were of performers, the amount of receipts being scarcely sufficient to purchase candles for lighting the room? We know something of the labor, expense and difficulty of keeping up associations similar to the Band, and we know too that without our citizens exhibit a degree of public spirit corresponding with that displayed by such associations, they cannot be kept up.

It was but a year or two since that the want of a good Band in our city was a subject of general complaint, and it was spoken of as disgraceful to us that other towns, much smaller, were in this respect far in advance of us. Now we have a Band which has enlivened our streets with music night after night, besides attending without charge on almost every public occasion when requested. Shall the members be sustained? Will our citizens encourage them if an opportunity should be afforded by another concert?

### "The Whig Guillotine."

Such is the alarming caption which many of the Opposition editors place over every list of appointments and removals made under the present Administration. As a balm for all their woes, we recommend them to read attentively the extracts from Isaac Hill, the idol of the patent democracy in New-England, which will be found in another column, furnished by a correspondent. Whatever may be Isaac's other faults, he fears not to express his opinions, regardless of the consequences; and he has carried out the views advanced by him in the extracts quoted, by resigning as soon as the new Administration came into power, the appointment of Receiver General at Boston.

A new paper has been commenced in Harrisburgh, Pa., with the object of advocating the claims of Gen. Scott to the Presidency.

The Madisonian of the 1st says that it was rumored in Washington City on that day that the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Gen. Macomb, had been made to the Senate by the President.

We were informed a few weeks since that a strong and general effort was making in Iowa to have their new Marshal, Mr. T. B. Johnson, formerly a citizen of this place, removed. But from the following articles, copied from two papers published in that Territory, it appears that the desire for his removal is confined to a very few individuals, and that the people generally are pleased with his appointment.

### THE NEW MARSHAL.

"We understand that a few Whigs at Burlington have drawn up, and are circulating a petition to Mr. Tyler, praying that the appointment of Mr. Johnson, as Marshal of this Territory be revoked, or that a citizen of that place, a disappointed office-seeker, be nominated to the Senate for the appointment, to take effect at the close of the extra session, when Mr. J.'s present commission expires."—*Bloomington Herald*.

The Herald reproaches such a proceeding, and so do we. We do not give the editor of that paper any credit for his candor, unless it be sincere—and that, to say the least of it, is very doubtful. We have heard of such a petition as the one spoken of, but that the Whigs of Burlington or any other place countenanced such a proceeding, and that they did it from the

motives attributed to them, we know is untrue. We do not believe the paper had ten signatures, and can hardly think it was ever forwarded to Washington at all. The whigs of Burlington as a body, or any respectable portion of them, would deprecate adopting such means, to promote such an end. Mr. Johnson, as far as he is known, is highly esteemed in this community, and we believe he will fill the office of Marshal as creditably to himself and to the Territory as any other man.—*Burlington Hawk Eye*.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

### REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

Messrs. Editors:—Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, formerly editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, a Senator in Congress, and lately Governor, is and has been for years well known as the distinguished leader of modern Democracy in New-England. Fully recognized as such every where, his statements, it is to be presumed, are in accordance with the sentiments of that party of which he has so long been the organ and by which he has been repeatedly elevated to office. With these remarks, I beg leave to commend to the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, et id omne genus, a few extracts from Isaac Hill, and would suggest that a frequent perusal of the same by other croakers of defunct Locofocoism hereabouts might be quite refreshing to them during this sultry weather. The present administration is, I presume, if called on, ready to assign to any one who has been removed, reasons which would be satisfactory to the public for such removal, and in this respect dissents from some of the notions of Isaac Hill. I hope Isaac will not be offended at this departure from his principles. REFORM.

Extracts from Isaac Hill's speech in the Senate of the United States, February 22, 1835.

"Removals from office, after all, have been the great and crying sin of the Post Office Department since Gen. Jackson came into office. From the opinions which have been advanced in the Senate Chamber, we might suppose that after a man is once seated in office, he has a right to it for life; it is very inconvenient for him to give it up, since he depends upon it for a living; he has made his arrangements to keep it, and it will but deprive his children of bread to take from him his office.

I care not whence comes such a doctrine, whether from the North or the South, the East or the West. I say no man is entitled to an office one moment longer than he is useful in that office, nor has he the right to complain if the power which gave it, at any time shall see fit to take it away. When a man accepts an office, he either considers it, a matter of favor to himself or favor to the public; if it be a favor to himself, how are his rights invaded by discontinuing that favor? If he accepts the office at a personal sacrifice, he ought to be thankful to be relieved of the duty.

The doctrine that once in an office of emoluments gives a man a claim to be always in office, will not stand alone. If we would see this government becoming one of the most corrupt on earth, we should favor the appointment of men to office for life. And this would hardly go far enough; for the poor children who would suffer if their father was deprived of office during his life, would certainly have stronger claims to the same office after the father was dead, when they were still more helpless.

Mr. Jefferson came into the President's office in 1801; and what did he do? Without assigning his reasons to the Senate, he reinstated his own political friends, and he dismissed others who were his opponents. Whipple and Gardner were reinstated in New-Hampshire. Did Mr. Jefferson place other than a political friend in any considerable office? Did he not remove officers in repeated instances for no other reason than that they were opposed to the principles which elevated the republican party, and raised him to the Presidency?

During his administration and the greater part of that of James Madison, Gideon Granger of Connecticut was the Postmaster General. The post offices in 1800, were not more than one for every ten at this time. Yet during those two administrations, in almost every considerable office, a change of Postmaster was made for no other reason than that the incumbent was not friendly to the administration.

These two cases are only specimens of the general turning out of federal Postmasters in New-England, by Gideon Granger. It was not then as it is now; there were no charges exhibited against the incumbent waiting for answers and explanations. If the democrats in any town were dissatisfied with their Postmaster, they wrote to the Postmaster General, generally through JOHN LANGDON, the well known patriot of the Granite State, and the removal was as sure to take place as the day is to succeed the night.

The removals under the administration of James Madison were even more decisive in their character than under Thomas Jefferson. All the more lucrative post offices that Mr. Jefferson had left in the hands of the federalists, were by Mr. Madison, changed to other hands. In Boston, in Portsmouth, Newburyport, Hartford, Baltimore, and all other places where a change was desired, changes for political reasons alone, were made; the most of them under Mr. Madison. And it is well known that for refusing to remove the Postmaster at Philadelphia for political reasons only, at the instance and direction of the President, Gideon Granger himself was turned out of the office of Postmaster General.\* Looking back to the administration of Mr. Madison, it must be recollected that he had even less affection for his political opponents than almost any other President.

It is to old Virginia, to Jefferson and Madison, that we are indebted for the republican example of doing justice to our own political friends when we are in the ascendancy. They were not quite so magnanimous as Virginians have on some occasions since been.—They did not think it of so little consequence what a man's political opinions were, to elect men as members of the Legislature, who were decided political opponents, and thus give a character to one branch of her representation in Congress hostile to the principles which she has ever professed.

After the examples of Jefferson and Madison, sanctioned as they were by the strong public sentiment of the country, should it be imputed to the present administration as a crime that it prefers its friends to its enemies?

As to removal of Postmasters, I am of opinion that the present Postmaster General has been in fault, and that fault is, that he has not, in some places, made changes where he ought to have made them. There are counties in New-England with thirty to sixty Post Offices, and scarcely a democratic Postmaster a-

mong them all. Perhaps not one in five of the offices in some of the New-England States is in the hands of a friend of the administration. It is well known that the opposition party in New-England not only do not suffer the friends of the administration to be appointed to any office, but that they turn every man out, whenever they find a chance. When were they ever known to elect a man to Congress, or to any considerable office, opposed to their views? It is their general practice to exclude all from the highest to the lowest grade of office. Now it might be supposed that a party possessing all their pride and manly bearing would scarcely deign to be whining continually, because when they are beaten in a fair fight, they are obliged to give place in the principal offices of trust to those whom the people have declared better deserving of public favor, than themselves.

\*Gideon Granger here referred to, was the father of Francis Granger, the present Postmaster General.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

### BACKWOODSMAN—No. III.

I was much diverted the other day, on hearing a man, who, to use a vulgar saying, perhaps, feathered his nest more than any other in the State, in his operations on our public works, openly taking ground in refusing to pay our taxes. This man, after making a fortune out of our State improvements, is now ready to repudiate our State debts. It exhibited a recklessness of principle I was sorry to discover in any of our citizens. But I have confidence that our July interest now due will be paid, or some satisfactory arrangement made, and consequently our State bonds will take a rise in the money market. I feel certain that if a correct understanding be had between our bond holders and the people of the State, means can be had to finish some three or four of our public works on favorable terms.

There are several of our public works I think the State should by no means relinquish to private companies. After investigating and re-investigating the subject of our public works, last winter, the general conclusion was, that the works most easily completed and that would yield the greatest revenue to the State, were the White water canal, the Madison and Indianapolis Rail road and the Vincennes and New Albany turnpike road. These works are located through the most productive parts of the State and can more easily be completed than any others embraced in the system of 1836. These three great works can be completed for less than two millions of dollars. The turnpike from New Albany to Vincennes, is the great thoroughfare between Louisville and St. Louis—two of the most important points in the west, and must, when completed, afford considerable revenue. The White-water canal will connect ten or twelve of the best improved counties in the State with the Ohio river. These counties now pay about one third of the revenue of the State and the completion of this canal would satisfy the people in that quarter, to pay their taxes. The completion of the Rail Road would be of general advantage to the whole State, and would put down the opposition to paying taxes in some twenty or thirty counties surrounding Indianapolis, and near the line of the road.

These three works, under any wise policy, must be first completed, as well as the improvement of the rapids of the Wabash, and I think the State would act unwisely to yield either of these works to companies. On any of the other works I think the State might consent to give the whole amount already expended to any company to complete the balance. The whole upper Wabash country is now abundantly provided for, from Terre-Haute to the State line, in the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal. This canal, in another year, will afford a communication with the City of New York, from one of the most fertile valleys in the west. The upper Wabash valley is composed of small prairies, and thousands and thousands of acres of improved land are now ready for cultivation and are producing their teeming millions. An improvement of the rapids of the Wabash would afford Steamboat navigation, as high up as Terre-Haute, for nearly half the year. This, with the completion of the Vincennes road, would go far to pacify the lower part of the State.

Now, the position I take is this: The completion of the works above mentioned will secure the prompt payment of our interest, and consequently give confidence in the ability of the State to meet her engagements. If we refuse to finish these works even at a temporary sacrifice, the people will revolt against the payment of taxes, the credit of the State will be ruined forever, and we will become the bye-word and reproach of the world. For who could think of continuing a citizen of Indiana with the imputation of dishonesty hanging over us—the idea of ever such a state of things existing, is revolting to the noblest feelings of human nature.

I am aware and will candidly admit, that but for the labor already done on the works I have designated, other works would have equal claims on the patronage of the State to be first finished; but we must take things as they are, and not as we would have them to be, and the time has come when we must act. What is the use, I would ask, to delay from year to year, hoping that magic or something of the kind will help us out of our difficulties. The language of the farmers around Indianapolis and those interested in the