

expediency of incorporating the pre-emption principle, with the provisions of the bill, and after much reflection, they are of the opinion that the two subjects are not incongruous, but are sufficiently germane to be united in the same bill. The committee, therefore, desirous of guarding the interests, and consulting the wishes of as large a portion of our fellow-citizens as possible, and of granting to the pioneers of the west such privileges as may do them ample justice in providing and securing to themselves and families freehold homes, have proposed to amend the bill, by the incorporation, in district sections, of a pre-emption measure, which they hope may be found to contain the necessary provisions, restrictions, and limitations, to secure to the bona fide actual settler, who alone is entitled to consideration, the benefit of his settlement and improvement upon a quantity of the public lands not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at the minimum price, and excluding every possibility of the pre-emption privileges inuring to the benefit of any person other than the actual settler. The amendment proposed, it is believed, contains some new and valuable provisions, which may render it acceptable to some who have opposed former pre-emption laws, while its utility to the honest settler will not be in the least impaired.

The committee have noticed all the material amendments they proposed to the bill. The proposition submitted by resolutions of inquiry by a Senator from Mississippi, and the Senator from Tennessee, the committee have not thought proper to act definitely upon, except the pre-emption principle proposed by the former. Supposing that their merits would more appropriately, at the proper time, be brought before the Senate in separate bills and believing that the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands was sufficiently important in itself to exclude from it all amendments calculated to prevent a distinct expression on its merits. The pre-emption principle, like that of distribution, is not a new one. It has received the sanction of Congress repeatedly, and public opinion has ratified the measure: hence it is believed that the connection of the two measures cannot embarrass either. The committee, therefore, report the bill, with the proposed amendments, for the action of the Senate.

SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS:

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 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.]

The annual election is at hand. In less than one short month the first Monday in August will have arrived. The certain return of this period must always bring with it, so long as our state constitution remains unaltered, the free exercise of a right, invaluable to every citizen, and which ought to be exercised with a sound discretion. If good selections be not made to fill the various offices necessary to be filled, it will hardly be charged, we apprehend, to a lack of candidates; for on this head there is seldom if ever a failure. But at the same time, all must be aware that it is not every one who may happen to fancy himself qualified and therefore deserving of the office for which he is determined to compete, that is so in reality. Mr. Jefferson, who was not a bad judge of the essential requisites of men seeking or to be preferred for public stations, recommended this emphatic enquiry—Is he honest? Is he capable? Would he be faithful to the constitution? Blind partiality and foolish prejudice, stimulated by interest, may occasionally induce persons to look so lightly on what was a settled conviction with Mr. Jefferson, as to treat it with seeming indifference. But will the discreet and sober minded portion of community be thus regardless! We apprehend not. They feel as if they had too much at stake to justify them in acting either rashly or unwisely. In addition to the tried integrity of individuals seeking office, according to Mr. Jefferson's test, it is, perhaps, not improper to enquire as to how they may have conducted their own private business. If this is essential in any case it will be found most so where persons offer to serve their fellow citizens in the Legislature. The situation of Indiana at the present, requires that individuals of ability and energy as well as undoubted integrity of character should be preferred. To commit the important business of Legislation to other hands, is at all times hazardous, but to do so at the present time would be not only the height of folly, but suicidal. It is a matter which commends itself to the serious consideration of every voter.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

In our last we intimated that the President had probably been misled as to the choice of the people of Indiana in the selection of Judge Huntington for this station. Further developments, together with our own observation, confirm this opinion. We are assured that in the south-east public opinion was decidedly in favor of another person. In the central part of the State it is evident to the most casual observer, that it is almost unanimous for the same individual. The same we are told and believe to be true of the eastern portion, whose delegate had no voice in the matter at Washington, as, belonging to the Opposition, he did not wish to interfere. One of the editors of this paper was lately through the heaviest counties lying in the north-west, where he heard an almost unanimous expression against Judge H. In fact he heard no one, and it was a subject frequently broached in conversation, express himself favorable to him. In the south-west and south, we think Judge Huntington the choice. As faithful journalists we are bound to notice those indications of public sentiment; but at the same time we are confident there will be found no disposition to cavil unnecessarily.—

Those who hope to see disaffection in the Whig ranks from any circumstance of this kind will be disappointed.

A correspondent requests us to call the attention of the town authorities to the prevailing practice of boys and even adults shooting within the limits of the corporation. He says, as he and a friend were walking a few days since in one of the streets a little south of Pogue's run, a bullet shot by some one not far off, struck the fence near them, and along which they were walking. This is dangerous sport, and the proper authorities should immediately take effectual means to put a stop to it. No gun or pistol should be fired off within town, and the council have it within their power to prevent it.

We wish we had it in our power to induce the Whigs of this county to rally in the support of the regularly nominated ticket. If they wish to keep up party organization, if they wish to keep the Whig party in existence, they must support the candidates presented by convention. No party can, however pure and upright, be long kept together without party discipline; or if you please, party drill. The Whig party will not adhere together long enough to carry out and consummate the great and beneficial measures that brought it into existence and power, if a portion of those composing it will, merely to gratify personal feelings, support their political opponents. We should suffer no petty or personal consideration to influence us. It is impossible to get a set of candidates that some one or more of them will not have enemies belonging to the same party. No good Whig should fail to support, much less violently oppose, a regular candidate of his party. Prejudices and dislikes should not weigh a feather in the balance against the great and important interests of the country. Every Whig vote that is given to a political opponent, weakens the party, and jeopardizes the success of the measures for which all of us so ardently hope. If Marion county should elect Opposition officers at the approaching election, it would be pointed to as a re-action of public opinion. Behold a county, would be said, that but recently so signally condemned the sub-treasury and all the other odious measures of the late Administration—it now as signally condemns a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and all the other important measures that have been avowed by the present Administration, and consequently approves the Sub-Treasury and other acts of President Van Buren.

Some of our friends could not, if they wish to strengthen our opponents, hit upon a better plan than the one they are following out. If they should openly renounce the party and connect themselves with the friends of the late Administration they would not so seriously injure the Whig party. They may suppose that the gratification of their private spleen may produce no important consequences; but we tell them now that they are mistaken. Many of the Whig party suffered themselves to be hood-winked and deceived in the election of 1839, and have since had ample cause to regret their course. Are they going to take the same course again? We only ask them to reflect coolly, and then act upon their sober judgment.

By an advertisement in to-day's paper it will be seen that the public sales of the public lands, advertised to take place at Chicago and Dixon, in the State of Illinois, have been indefinitely postponed, in consequence of urgent representations from the settlers in that country against the sales being made at the present time.

Mr. Z. BEATY, late of this place, has become co-editor and publisher of the Belmont Chronicle, St. Clairsville, Ohio, in conjunction with Mr. HATCHERSON, formerly sole editor. We have received several numbers of their paper, and would commend it to the friends of Mr. B. in Indiana, as worthy of their patronage.

The remains of Gen Harrison reached Cincinnati on the 5th inst. The ceremony of interment was appointed for the 7th. The body was to be conveyed to North Bend on a Steam boat, and by the Cincinnati papers we notice that the preparations and arrangements for the occasion were on a scale highly creditable to the friends and neighbors of the late Chief Magistrate of the nation—the good and illustrious Harrison.

We learn from a gentleman from Logansport, that JESSE DOUGLASS, Esq. Editor of the Herald, has consented to become a candidate for Representative of Cass county in the next Legislature. The contest, says our informant, will be between Gen. N. D. GROVER and Mr. Douglass, and as there are three whig candidates in the field, the result is uncertain.

APPOINTMENTS.—A Washington letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot says:

It is now fully ascertained that the Hon. John Sergeant, member of Congress from the Philadelphia district of Pennsylvania, is to take the mission to London.

That the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, a member of the last

Congress from Maryland, is to have the mission to Austria, and

That Col. C. S. Todd, of Kentucky, is to go to the court of Spain, at Madrid.

Judge Huntington, of Indiana, goes into the General Land Office at Washington, in the place of Mr. Whitecomb, the present incumbent.

P. R. Fendall, Esq., has been appointed, as I am well assured, District attorney for the District of Columbia, in the place of Mr. Key.

Remarking on the above, the Albany Evening Journal of June 24th, thus speaks:

We doubt whether anything has yet been settled in relation to Foreign Missions. We shall be gratified, however, to see Mr. JENIFER and Col. TODD established abroad. But why may not New York look for the mission to England? We have Statesmen as distinguished as those from other States.—Our relations with England are intimate and important.

With the appointment of Judge HUNTINGTON, of Indiana, we are especially pleased. He will "reform" the manifold abuses and corruptions which have crept into that Department. And if he is the man we take him to be, he will also "reform" some forty or fifty clerks who have been used by Loco Focoism as instruments of corruption and fraud.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

RASCALITY WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

While in Washington ten days ago, the following statement from the Louisville Journal was put into our hands. Notwithstanding all the known and unknown instances of official corruption under the late administration, we could scarcely credit a tale of such unblushing villany, and we straightway applied to the general post office for information. We were there informed that it was true to the letter:

When Mr. Barry was Postmaster General a committee was appointed by the United States Senate to investigate the affairs of the Post Office Department. The investigation resulted in the very able report made by Mr. Ewing, in which divers extra allowances, and other corruption were duly made known to the people of the country.

To parry the effects of that startling report, Mr. Barry, it may be remembered, published a pamphlet a vindication so called, of his conduct. This pamphlet was, of course, an individual and not an official document. Nevertheless, he agreed to pay to the editors of the Globe, Messrs. Blair & Rives, \$1,500 for printing it, and charged the amount to the Government.

"When Amos Kendall succeeded Mr. Barry, as Postmaster General, he glanced over the books of the department, and saw this item of \$1,500. Afraid that another investigation would soon take place, and that this extraordinary item would thus be brought to light, he made Blair & Rives refund the money: at least he entered it as refunded, on the books: Thus the matter remained till the 3d of March, 1841, the very last day of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, when Mr. Niles, the successor of Kendall as Postmaster General, paid back the \$1,500 to Blair & Rives, and an entry was actually made on the books to that effect."

The statement, we repeat, is true, and the facts doubtless constitute a fair specimen of the conduct of that Department during the twelve years antecedent to the 4th of March last. Beyond all doubt that department has, during that period, been one of the foulest dens of corruption that ever existed in a civilized nation. From another but well advised source we were informed that, being out of funds, Niles drew upon a Pennsylvania postmaster in favor of Blair for the amount. The latter was in great haste to obtain the amount before Mr. Granger got into power, and proposed sending an express to Pennsylvania for the money, to prevent the possibility of defeat. Let there be a resolution of inquiry in the House of Representatives.

From the Florida Herald.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE—COACOCOCHE, OR WILDCAT.

The steamer Wm. Gaston, Capt. Griffin, arrived here on Saturday morning last from Fort Pierce, bringing the highly gratifying intelligence of the capture of Coacococche and 16 warriors, 3 negroes, and a boy, who were immediately shipped on board the Walter M. Capt. Thompson for New Orleans. The following particulars of the capture we have received through the kindness of a friend:

This crafty and most formidable chief of the Seminole Tribe was prevailed upon, on the 3d of April, by the Arkansas delegation to come into the camp of Col. Worth, and subsequently to go to Tampa, "to talk" with Gen. Armistead, whom he assured that he would go, collect his people, and bring them in for emigration. Upon the General showing him \$5,000, set apart for him on his return, and promising a new rifle and \$30 to each of his warriors, he took a safeguard or pass (signed by Col. Worth) and departed from Tampa on the 19th following—since which he declares that he has "run himself almost to death" in going after his scattered people, some of whom, he states, did agree to go with him to Tampa, and some would not listen to him, and finally, seeing that he could not induce the most of them to go with him, he concluded that it would be most prudent to "give up." He has been in at Fort Pierce four times since the 3d day of May, and at every interview with the commanding officer of that post, he conducted himself in a very insolent manner.

Maj. Childs having reported his convictions of Coacococche's deceitful and hostile determinations, orders were obtained from Gen. Armistead by Col. Gates, commanding the Atlantic District, and Maj. Childs was accordingly instructed to detain Coacococche and as many of his party as could be found, should he or they appear again at or near Fort Pierce. This order was quickly sent to Maj. Childs on the 1st, (ult.) and on the evening of the 3d, Coacococche, his half brother, his uncle, thirteen prime warriors, and three Indian negroes, came in, and they were all immediately secured.

Col. Gates having taken with him to Fort Pierce, Capt. Wade and 50 men, 3d Artillery, which place he reached in the steamer Wm. Gaston, a few moments after Coacococche and party appeared there, gave orders to Major Childs to take 120 men and proceed to the camp of the Indians (35 miles distant) and use his best efforts to bring in as many of the warriors, and the women and children that remained there as could obtain. The Major accordingly marched forthwith to execute this order, but has since returned without success.

This chief counts up 5 more warriors of his party who were at his camp. He has had no communication he says, with Piakr or Hospitarkee.

The whole party of Coacococche (21 warriors) had only three ounces of powder in their horns. Those brought by the 16 captured had one ounce altogether.

Seven rifles were brought in by the party, and three more were afterwards found in the Indian camp.

Coacococche and 15 of his warriors (one old man being sent out to induce the women and children to come in) were shipped, on the 10th of June in the United States schooner Walter M., under the charge of

Lieut. Judd and 12 men, 3d Artillery, directly to New Orleans. Thus Coacococche and his gang will not be seen or felt again in Florida.

The thanks of the country are due to Col. Gates for his promptitude in concerting measures to relieve the country of so formidable an enemy—formidable because of his secret and wily movements, striking only when he is certain of his victim, and where least expected.

From the Madisonian.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. The following table is the first official account of the census of 1840, yet published. It was furnished to the Senate by the Secretary of State, in obedience to a resolution of that body, and ordered to be printed.

STATEMENT

Showing the aggregate in the population of the several States and Territories and in the district of Columbia under the last Census, distinguishing the number of whites, free persons of color, and all other persons, as nearly as can be ascertained at this time.

States and Territories.	White population.	Free colored persons.	All other persons.	Total.
Maine	510,438	1,355		501,793
N. Hampshire	284,036	537		284,574
Massachusetts	729,080	8,608		737,699
Rhode Island	105,587	3,238		108,830
Connecticut	301,856	8,105		309,948
Vermont	291,218	730		291,948
New York	2,378,890	50,027		2,428,921
New Jersey	351,589	21,044	674	373,308
Pennsylvania	1,676,115	47,854	64	1,724,033
Delaware	58,581	16,919		75,500
Maryland	317,717	62,020	89,195	468,932
Virginia	740,968	49,482	448,987	1,239,797
North Carolina	484,870	22,732	245,817	753,419
South Carolina	259,084	8,270	327,038	594,398
Georgia	407,695	2,753	230,844	639,292
Alabama	335,185	2,039	253,532	590,756
Mississippi	179,074	1,366	195,211	375,651
Louisiana	153,983	24,368	165,219	343,570
Tennessee	640,627	5,324	183,059	829,510
Kentucky	587,542	7,309	162,072	756,923
Ohio	1,502,122	17,342	3	1,519,467
Indiana	678,698	7,165		685,863
Illinois	472,354	3,598	331	476,183
Missouri	323,888	1,574	58,240	383,702
Arkansas	77,174	465	19,935	97,574
Michigan	211,560	707		212,267
Florida Territory	27,728	820	25,559	54,107
Wisconsin do	30,566	178		30,762
Iowa do	42,864	153	8	43,035
D. of Columbia	30,657	4,361	4,694	43,712
	14,181,573	388,069	2,483,536	17,054,180

Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, not included in the above.

Estimated population of Carter County, Kentucky, not included.

Seamen in the service of the U. S., June 1st, 1840.

Total population of the United States. 17,068,112

From the Dayton Journal.

A Relic.

A gentleman of this place has a letter book, containing the official communications of Col. J. F. Hamtramck to Gen. Wayne, Gen. Wilkinson and other officers, from the 31st of October, 1794, to the 15th of August, 1797. After Wayne's victory Col. Hamtramck was placed in command of Fort Wayne, the building of which was completed during the progress of the correspondence recorded in the letter book; and upon the evacuation of the British forts at the Rapids of the Maumee and Detroit, on the 11th of July, 1796, he assumed the command of the latter post. This letter book remained among the garrison papers at Detroit, until the surrender of Gen. Hull, when it was by some accident thrown among the papers of one of the officers of the Ohio Militia, and brought to this part of the country.

In one of the letters to Gen. Wayne, Col. Hamtramck informs him of an interview which he had had with some Pottawatamie Indians, who had been sent to Fort Wayne to declare the desire of their tribe for peace, which had not yet been concluded. "I informed them that I was not the first chief and invited them to go to Greenville; to which they replied that it was rather a long journey, but from the great desire they had to see the Wind. (for they call you so.) they would go. I asked them for an explanation of your name. They told me that on the 20th of August last, you was exactly like a hurricane, which drives and tears every thing before it."

A letter to Gen. Wayne, dated March 27th, 1795, says, "Le Gris, the village chief of the Miami nation and one of the commanding trumps in McKee's game, has at last come in. He stood out for a long time, but from a number of circumstances to tedious mention, that passed between him and me by messengers, and with Lassalle, he has surrendered and I believe is fully converted. I have promised him a great deal of butter with his bread, but your excellency very well knows that flies are not to be caught with gall or bitter, particularly after having experienced for sixteen years the dulcet deception of the British. He was four days with me, during which time I had an opportunity of examining him with great attention.—He is a sensible old fellow, and in no ways ignorant of the cause of the war, for which he blames the Americans, saying that they were too extravagant in their demands in their first treaties; that the country they claimed by virtue of the definitive treaty of '83 was preposterous; that the King of Great Britain never claimed their land after the conquest of Canada and far less ever attempted to take any part of it without the consent of the Indians, and of consequence had no authority to cede their country to the United States."

A letter to Gen. Wayne, dated Jan. 6th, 1776, says: "Little Turtle has informed me that a Shawnee told him that the cannon, which is still missing, had been buried near Recovery, at the confluence of two little Runs which empty in the Wabash, but in the mud under the water; and Little Turtle says if it is not in the mud under the water, that it must be buried in the ground immediately at the point of the runs." [The cannon referred to was one that was lost at St. Clair's defeat which took place on the ground upon which fort recovery was afterwards built. A few years ago a brass cannon was found in the muddy margin of a brook at Recovery, which was probably the one spoken of.]

Robbery of the Frederick County Bank.

RECOVERY OF A PORTION OF THE MONEY.—The money that was stolen from this bank has been recovered with the exception of about twenty-eight thousand dollars. We understand that the circumstances which led to this result were as follows: Some time ago, the directors of the bank received a communication from a person in New York named Wiley, who represented himself as a lawyer, and stated that he had professionally become acquainted with such facts as would enable him to secure the restitution of the stolen property upon certain terms. Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler, one of the directors of the Frederick County Bank, and Wm. M. Beall, Esq., the cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick county,