

SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS:
WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 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 LANDIS.

Recorder—JAMES TURNER.

Auditor—JOHN W. HAMILTON.

Assessor—JOHN McCOLLUM.

Commissioner, 1st district—HARRIS TYNER.

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

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

A. W. MORRIS, a candidate for Representative of Marion county, will address his fellow citizens at the Upper Market on Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE AUGUST ELECTION.

For a few days past we have received cheering intelligence from the country of the prospects of the Whig ticket. In almost every township the friends of the Administration will vote as they did last year, the entire ticket. And why should they not? Admitting, as some contend, that the whigs are not, in any degree, bound to support the nominations of their party, are not those nominees, in the present instance equal, *aye*, superior in every point of qualifications, to their opponents? Hold up those composing the ticket, one by one, scan closely and critically his claims and his qualifications, and then those of his opponent and who will not say that with perhaps one or two exceptions, the Whig candidates are not greatly superior to their opponents? Then, why not support them, warmly and ardently?

From the tenor of the press in the south-west and south, we should judge that the appointment of Judge Huntington is as unfavorably received in those quarters as it is in the centre, north, &c.

For late and interesting intelligence from Washington City, see letters from our correspondents.

GEORGE BURTON THOMPSON, a Senator from the old district composed of the counties of Perry, Spencer, and Crawford, has resigned his seat. By the last apportionment, he and Mr. Roberts, a Senator from Warrick, &c. were thrown into the same district.

MISSISSIPPI AND INDIANA.—These States have both failed to pay the interest on the debts due on the 1st inst. The New York American says:—"There is this difference, however, to be noted between them, that whereas Mississippi has not even made an effort to preserve her faith and good name, Indiana has only failed to do so through an unwise restriction imposed upon her fund commissioner, not to hypothecate the stock. The limits of which alone the stock could be sold, rendered it unsaleable in the market, and as it could not be pledged for a temporary loan, the money to pay her interest could not be had. But, we repeat, she has proved her regard to good faith by imposing taxes to meet the interest on her debt, and otherwise appropriating funds thereto."

The attention of the reader is called to the letter of our Commissioner, Gov. Noble, in another column, on the subject of Indiana's failure to meet the July interest.

Medical Department of Transylvania University.—The Trustees of this justly celebrated institution, thus speak of their new Professor of Theory and practice:

"After mature deliberation, the honorable Board of Trustees made choice of ELISHA BARTLETT, M. D., of Lowell, in Massachusetts, long known to the medical world, as a writer and teacher, of a high order. The readers of the American Journal of Medical sciences are aware that his name is first on the list of collaborators for that celebrated periodical. Professor Parker, (now of the New York University, but formerly of the Cincinnati Medical College,) known as a popular teacher, affirms of Dr. Bartlett, 'that there is not a more suitable man in America, for our vacant chair.'"

CONGRESS.—On the 6th inst. in the Senate, Mr. Rives' amendment to the National Bank Bill, was voted down by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Choate, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Walker, Williams—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Berrien, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Cuthbert, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Nicholson, Porter, Sevier, Simons, Smith, of Connecticut, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Wright, Young—38.

On the same day in the House, the distribution bill passed by a vote of 116 to 108.

General Jackson had a severe attack of cramp colic; but by the last accounts he was better, and was considered out of danger.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1841.

Gentlemen—The city is all bustle and confusion—soldiers parading—Sunday schools marching in procession—temperance celebrations—speeches—orations, and all the usual accompaniments of the 4th of July, are the order of the day. The streets are thronged to suffocation—all the men, women and children in the district, and all the dust in two states seem to have congregated in Pennsylvania Avenue. The President gave notice this morning, that his doors would be open to all comers, from 12 to 3 o'clock; and consequently, during these three hours, an immense crowd filled the rooms, and blocked up the entrance of his house.

The House met this morning at the usual hour, and went into committee of the whole on the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. Mr. Wise then took the floor, and favored the House with a "very moving" speech, in opposition to the bill. It produced the usual effect of his speeches, and in a short time, empty desks were all he had to appeal to. He spoke about three hours, and when he concluded, the House adjourned until to-morrow. The general opinion is, that the bill, with some amendments, will pass the House by a close vote—all the opposition—western Loco-Focos, and all—and some of the southern Whigs voting against it.

The Senate did not sit to-day. On Friday and Saturday last, there was an animated debate on the amendment proposed by Mr. Rives to Mr. Clay's bank bill, giving to the States the power of deciding whether or not, branches should be located within their borders. Mr. Archer of Va. made a long and able speech in opposition to the amendment, during which, he indulged freely in strictures on the past administration, and on the past course of his colleague Mr. Rives. This calmed up the last named gentleman, and then followed some sharp shooting—some severe remarks—and some hard feelings, which however were very happily done away with, through the intercession of friends, by mutually satisfactory explanations.

On Saturday, Mr. Bayard moved to amend Mr. Rives' amendment, by the substitution of a clause which is a compromise between the two opposing doctrines, as to the constitutional right of locating branches. It provides, that the directors of the Bank shall have the power to establish an agency in any State, with all powers of banking, except the discounting promissory notes; and this power they shall also have, *unless the State shall, at the first session of the Legislature, after such location, refuse to give her assent.* This is a sort of half way measure, insisting, with Mr. Clay, on the right of the General Government to establish branches, but yielding to the States, with Mr. Rives, the power of restricting the operations of such branches. It is very doubtful, however, whether the majority of the Whigs will support it, and, as the opposition of course will not, it will most probably fail. Mr. Rives' amendment cannot be adopted, and the general impression now is, that the bill, as reported by Mr. Clay, will pass by a majority of *one* vote, if the Senate should be full. This week, it is supposed, will decide the question.

Mr. Sergeant declines the mission to England, and it is now currently reported that Mr. Rives is to take the place—on what authority I know not.

Judge Huntington's appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office was confirmed by the Senate on Saturday.

The appointments of C. Cushing of Madison, as District Attorney for Indiana, and Gen. Robert Hanna of Indianapolis, as Marshal, were sent to the Senate on Thursday, but have not yet been acted on. They will, no doubt, be confirmed.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

BACKWOODSMAN—No. IV.

In the present number I promised to show, conclusively, that those who opposed a further progress of our public works would be compelled, ere long, to take open ground in favor of an absolute refusal to pay our State debts contracted for internal improvement purposes. This position is so self-evident, that I deem it entirely useless to bring forward the arguments I intended, on the subject. The effects of a final suspension of our internal improvements would be so disastrous on the business and prosperity of the State—the taxes, even to pay interest, would be so oppressive, under such a state of things, that no other result could possibly follow such a conclusion. The people of Indiana, I am well convinced, are very far from abandoning the idea of a completion of a number of our improvements; but so selfish has been our policy—so disastrous has been the effects of the efforts that have been made to carry on the whole system at once—so much money has been expended unprofitably, that those sections of the State that will derive no immediate benefit from our public works are furnished with strong and powerful arguments against any further expenditure of the public money, and it is indeed true, that we might as well give up at once, if we thought for a moment that the same wasteful extravagance would characterize future operations.

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The people of Indiana, in reference to internal improvements, may very properly be divided into three classes, and the order of these classes, on the score of benefit, in consequence of the plan of operations, on our public works is directly reversed from what it would have been had a different policy been pursued—for it is an undoubted fact, that should we be so fortunate as ever to have any of our public works completed, the people most adjacent to those works will be compelled, for a time at least, to endure the heaviest burdens—witness, for instance, the five cents tax on every hundred dollars worth of property in five counties, which is submitted to by the people, for the sake of the expenditure of barely one hundred thousand dollars on the Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road, and which I conceive to be the entering wedge of the only policy which will ensure the speedy completion of any of our public works; and contrary to my expectation I shall devote the balance of this number in noticing a policy, which, if pursued, I have no doubt, will eventuate in the certain completion of many of our public works, and it is to those who have a disposition and willingness to pay our debts and sustain the credit of our State that I will now address myself. My opinion is, that from the advanced state of the three works mentioned in my last, viz: the Vincennes Road, the White-water canal and Rail Road, it would be bad policy to procrastinate, for any length of time, either of these works—two millions of dollars will finish them. The interest on these two millions, at 5 per cent, would be one hundred thousand dollars additional taxation, which I would propose to be raised from the counties interested in these works, and that the counties so interested should be designated by the Legislature. My plan is this: Let it be decided that the three works mentioned shall be first completed. 2. Let a sufficient sum be appropriated for that object. 3. Let a disinterested Board of Public works be appointed to commence the expenditure of the money on such portions of these works as they may conceive will be of most benefit to the people, and create the greatest amount of revenue. 4. That until these works are completed the counties interested in them pay the interest on the money yet to be expended, and after completion, the first proceeds, after paying all expenses of repairs, &c. &c., to go to the payment of such additional interest—thereby relieving said counties, after the works

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1841.

Messrs. DOUGLASS & NOEL:

Gentlemen—The House last night, about 11 o'clock, after a session of about 13 hours, succeeded in passing the Land Bill. The vote was closer than I expected: it stood 116 for and 108 against it—giving it a majority of only eight votes. The opposition to it was fierce and powerful, and it yielded only at the last moment. The just and manly censure of the whig press in every part of the Union, produced a most salutary effect upon the House; it stimulated the majority to act promptly and efficiently, as the passage of the important bill above named, clearly evinces.

The Loan bill is now under discussion, and from appearances I begin to flatter myself that the people, will not, hereafter, have any just grounds to complain of tardiness.

Very respectfully, &c.

EXTRACT FROM ANOTHER LETTER, DATED

Washington, July 6, 1841.

Gent'l'n.—I am happy to inform you that the distribution bill, reported by W. C. Johnson, has this evening passed the House of Representatives.

I remain, &c.

The appointment of Major General Scott has been confirmed.