

SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS:

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 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.]

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1841.

Gentlemen—Since my last, the House of Representatives have passed a most important measure, the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. It was got through thus early, by a resolution of the House, that all debate should cease at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, and that the vote should immediately be taken on all amendments offered. After a scene of confusion and tumult, only paralleled by the storm, which was raging without at the time, the bill was carried through about 11 o'clock, by a small majority. For the details of the bill, I refer you to the National Intelligencer of this morning. The House since then has been occupied in the discussion of a bill reported from the committee of Ways and means, authorizing a loan of twelve millions. According to resolution, no member can speak more than one hour, and consequently we have an opportunity of hearing a number of discourses—some dull—some eloquent—some tedious, and some interesting. The bill will probably pass on Saturday.

In the Senate, the discussion of the Bank Bill is still in progress. As was supposed, the amendments of Mr. Bayard and Mr. Rives have both been voted down by large majorities, and the bill now stands nearly as reported by Mr. Clay. As the Whigs have fixed it, as they want it, and are done with the discussion on their part, the opposition have now opened their batteries. As yet they have only fired small shot, which has done no damage; but intimations have been given, that the big guns, Buchanan, Wright, Calhoun, and Benton will soon be brought into play, with great force, but, I presume, with little effect—the walls are too strong, to be battered down by such artillery. It is doubtful however whether the bill will be passed before the last of next week. There is much speculation as to the course the President will take should the bill be presented to him in its present shape—many say he will veto it—others contend that he will sign it—but as no one pretends to speak "by authority," and as it is very unlikely that Mr. Tyler has been so imprudent as to express any opinion, the *quid nunc* and the "knowing ones" are very much at fault.

The rumors about foreign missions change every day—the latest report now is that General Barrow of Mississippi, is to go to Portugal, and Mr. Wilde of Georgia, to Naples. I don't vouch for the truth of this. M.

The Land Bill.

This important measure passed the House of Representatives on the 6th inst. It is published at length in the Intelligencer of the 9th. As many of our readers may wish to know something of its provisions, we give the following synopsis of it as it passed the House:

The 1st section of the bill provides that after the 31st of December next, the nine new Western States, exclusive of Kentucky and Tennessee, shall be paid 10 per cent., of the sales of the Public Land within their respective limits: this to be exclusive of appropriations to the Cumberland Road.

The 2d section provides that after deducting this sum, and likewise all the expenses of officers, surveys and other matters pertaining to the public land, the nett proceeds are to be distributed among the States according to their Representative population.

Section 3d provides that these sums be paid to such persons as the States may appoint.

Section 4th relates to the District of Columbia.

Section 5th, that this act is to be suspended in case of war.

Sections 6 and 7 are unimportant.

Section 8th provides that to the nine new States, enumerated in the 1st Section, shall be given a quantity of land equivalent (with what they have heretofore had) to five hundred thousand acres of land for internal improvement.

Section 9th provides that said land shall not be sold at less than the United States price; and that the proceeds shall be faithfully applied to roads, bridges, canals and water courses.

Section 10th gives a pre-emption right, at government price, for a quarter section of land to any one who is over 21 years of age, a head of a family, a widow, or a single man, or who has legally declared his "intention," and who also shall have built on and actually inhabited said quarter section.

Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, determine

certain details relative to the above pre-emption.

This is the substance of the Land Bill, which has just past the House of Representatives, and will probably pass the Senate, and become a law.

We regard it as constituting an important era in the administrative system of the United States. Heretofore, the proceeds of the Public Lands have constituted a large item in the revenue of the United States. That item is to be given up at a moment when the custom receipts are far below the average wants of the Treasury. The consequence is, that by an imperative necessity, the Tariff of Duties must be raised. If this be done with due reference to a tax upon luxuries, and a protection of American Industry, unquestionably it will be a measure of vast benefit. These are, however, eminently practical matters, and much more depends upon the details, than upon any elementary principle.

The effect of the bill upon the states, will be unquestionably to relieve those which are in debt from much of their burdens. Deducting the expenses of the 10 per cent., the average proceeds in favorable times will probably reach three millions of dollars. This will pay interest on fifty millions of dollars.

"While the Postmaster General is understood to condemn the interference of Postmasters in electioneering arrangements, and to decline making removals for political reasons merely, it is equally well understood that, in making appointments, he will other things being equal, give a preference to the friends of the Administration. If the 'complimentary notices' of the Virginian are to be secured only by the corrupt practices of preferring foes to friends, Mr. Kendall will very certainly be compelled to forego them altogether."

The above is copied from the Globe of July 24, 1835. We commend it to the friends of the late administration. They surely will not blame Mr. Granger for appointing political friends to office, when that principle was acted on so faithfully and strictly by Mr. Kendall. They cannot now ask Mr. Granger to give the preference to political foes, after having denounced it as a corrupt practice.

A great hue and cry has been raised in this state about the removal of Postmasters; which has lead some to believe that not a Van Buren Postmaster has been left in office. This is a mistake. Two-thirds, or more, of the Principal Postmasters in Indiana are opponents of the Administration.

MONSTROUS MURDER.

We copy from the Cincinnati Republican of the 12th inst., the following account of a revolting and horrible case of the infliction of Lynch's law. It is more disgraceful and criminal than the famous Vicksburgh affair. 'Then the mob had murder to avenge, but in the present instance, they cannot even put in that plea as an excuse for their lawless and unjustifiable proceedings:

MAYTHE AND COUCH—MOST EXTRAORDINARY TRANSACTION.

Our information yesterday in regard to the summary execution of these men turns out to be correct; and as this case presents the most extraordinary features, more so probably than have ever before been witnessed in this, or any other civilized country, we propose to give the details as we have received them from a highly intelligent citizen of Kentucky, who has conversed with several that were present at the execution. The statement, we believe, may be relied upon, being as nearly correct as will be published.

MAYTHE and COUCH had been confined in the jail at Williamstown in Grant County, Ky., for the last three or four weeks; charged with, and no doubt guilty of, the attempt to murder Mr. UTTERBACK the Drover, an account of which we published at the time. Mr. UTTERBACK, it seems, has been lingering in a miserable state, his throat having been horribly mangled, at a tavern some three or four miles beyond Williamstown on a much traveled road, and an object of commiseration with every passer by. He is a citizen of Bourbon, the adjoining county to Grant, and where the excitement has been increasing ever since the attempt to murder him. It being now problematical, however, whether Mr. UTTERBACK might not survive, although in such restored situation as to be neither useful to himself nor fellow men, the uncertainty increased whether the utmost penalty of the Law would be visited upon the prisoners, nothing less than which, it seemed, would pacify the people of Bourbon. Many of the citizens of that county, therefore, deliberately resolved upon the summary execution. They first deputed ten citizens of the county to visit Williamstown, and inform the citizens of the place, and the prisoners particularly, that at such a time the prisoners were to be executed. This notice was thirty-six hours previous to the actual execution and a clergyman was also sent, and actually went to the prison for religious converse with the prisoners.

On Saturday last in pursuance of the notice, about five hundred citizens of Bourbon to which were added some from Scott and Harrison counties, came into Williamstown in solemn procession and most perfect order. They had chosen their Sheriffs to act for the occasion, and proceeded to the jail, and demanded the prisoners, MAYTHE and COUCH. The Sheriff of Grant refused to give them up, or the keys of the prison: he offered however no other resistance, and the people at once broke open the doors. They then took the prisoners, placed them in an open wagon, their irons on them, took up the line of march without the least noise or confusion, to the spot of ground where the murder was attempted, about four miles distant. By this time the number assembled was believed to have been at least two thousand. After arriving on the ground, Mr. O'HARA, a member of the bar, addressed the people for some time upon the propriety of permitting the law to take its course. He was listened to with the utmost silence and respect, but without apparently altering the determination of a single person present. The preliminaries were then adjusted and the prisoners asked if they had any thing to say previous to the closing of their earthly accounts. One of them, MAYTHE, addressed a few remarks to the people, admitted the commission of the act for which

they were to suffer, denying, however, that it was his wish to commit actual murder. Religious service was then performed by a clergyman present, and MAYTHE and COUCH were hung in their irons upon a tree standing over the same spot where their crime was committed. Rude coffins were constructed and there they were buried. The crowd then dispersed in the same perfect order.

When we add, that one of the criminals, MAYTHE, has been long known by many citizens of Ohio and Kentucky as a man of notoriously bad character—having been confined at different times and escaped from the Penitentiaries of both States—we have stated all the facts and whatever there may be of a palliating nature, in this case.

We have no comments to make at present upon this most extraordinary transaction. We can only say now, that whilst we have no doubt of the great guilt of the sufferers, without a single palliating circumstance in their behalf, and whilst we cannot use the term mob in this case, in the ordinary sense, yet has there been inflicted upon the majesty of the law a most deadly stab, and the mischievous consequences of which, time alone can calculate. The sacredness of the law has suffered gross violence; and for the stability of our institutions, we sincerely hope that this case may stand isolated in the history of the country.

From the Carroll Express.

THE INDIAN AGENCY.

We take pleasure in giving publicity to the following communication from Gen. Milroy. We admire the temper, tone, and sentiment of the letter—it is not the language of crouching sycophancy, preferring place to principle, and power to the expression of opinions honestly embraced; it is the spirit of a fearless independence, such as never had an abiding place in the breasts of half the members of the late administration. So far as we have learned, Gen. Milroy has discharged the duties of his office honestly and satisfactorily, and we have no doubt that Mr. Hamilton, his successor, will prove himself worthy of the trust.

To the Editor of the Carroll Express:—

Sir: I desire, through the medium of the Express, to inform the public, that on the 3d inst., I received through the War Department, a letter, from which the following is an extract:

"Sir: By direction of the Secretary of War, I have the honour to inform you, that Allen Hamilton, Esq. of Fort Wayne, Ind. was on the 21st inst., (June,) appointed to succeed you in the Miami sub-Agency. He has been notified of his appointment and requested to call on you for the public property, books and papers in your possession." (Signed) T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD."

From the above the public will be apprised that I am no longer Indian Agent; those having business with the agency, will apply to Mr. Hamilton, Fort Wayne. As to the appointment, I would remark it is a judicious one, and will be satisfactory to the Indians. As to being superseded, allow me to remark that I neither desired nor expected to be continued in the agency, nor do I consider it injustice to have to give place to the friends of the administration. It is but reasonable to expect they would call on their friends to aid in carrying on the public service. I was not one of those friends, and had no claims to favour. Being superseded, I deem it rather a compliment than an injury, as it presupposes that I was one who would not change political opinions for the sake of being continued in office; those who would, are unworthy of favour from any administration.

SAML. MILROY.

DELPHI, July 5, 1841.

PASSAGE OF THE LAND BILL.—The following is an analysis of the Yeas and Nays on the Passage of the Land Distribution Bill:

YEAS.

MAINE—Messrs. Allen, Bronson, Fessenden, B. Randall—4.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE—None.
MASSACHUSETTS—Adams, Baker, Borden, Briggs, Burnell, Calhoun, Cushing, W. S. Hastings, Hudson, Saltonstall, Winthrop—11.
CONNECTICUT—Boardman, Brockway, Osborn, Smith, Trumbull, Thos. W. Williams—6.
RHODE ISLAND—Cranston, Tillinghast—2.
VERMONT—Everet, Hall, Mattocks, Slade, A. Young—5.
NEW YORK—Babcock, Barnard, Birdseye, Blair, Chittenden, John C. Clark, S. N. Clarke, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gates, Greig, Hunt, Linn, Maynard, Morgan, Tomlinson, Van Rensselaer, John Young—18.
NEW-JERSEY—Aycrigg, Halstead, Maxwell, Randolph, Stratton, Yorke—6.
PENNSYLVANIA—Black, Jere. Brown, Cooper, John Edwards, Henry, Irvin, James, Lawrence, Sergeant, Simonton Toland—12.
DELAWARE—Rodney—1.
MARYLAND—W. Cost Johnson, I. D. Jones, J. P. Kennedy, Pearce, A. Randall, Sollers—6.
VIRGINIA—Botts, Goggin, Powell, Stuart, Summers, Taliaferro—7.
NORTH CAROLINA—Deberry, Rayner, Stanly, Washington, Lewis, Williams—5.
GEORGIA—None.
ALABAMA—None.
LOUISIANA—Moore, E. D. White—2.
OHIO—S. J. Andrews, Cowan, Giddings, P. G. Goode, S. Mason, Mathiot, Morris, Morrow, Pendleton, Ridgeway, Russell, Stokely—12.
INDIANA—Cravens, Lane, Proffit, R. W. Thompson, Wallace, Joseph L. White—6.
KENTUCKY—L. W. Andrews, Green, T. F. Marshall, Owsley, Pope, Sprigg, J. B. Thompson, Triplett, Underwood—9.
TENNESSEE—Arnold, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Gentry, J. L. Williams—5.
MICHIGAN, MISSOURI—None. Total Yeas, 116.

NAYS.

MAINE—Clifford, Littlefield, Lowell, A. Marshall—4.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Atherton, Burke, Eastman, Reding, Shaw—5.
MASSACHUSETTS—Parmenter—1.
CONNECTICUT, RHODE-ISLAND, VERMONT—None.
NEW-YORK—Browne, Brewster, Clinton, R. D. Davis, Doig, Egbert, Ferris, J. G. Floyd, Gordon, Houck, R. McClellan, McKean, Oliver, Partridge, Riggs, Rossevelt, Sanford, Van Buren, Ward, Wood—20.
NEW-JERSEY—None.
PENNSYLVANIA—Beeson, Bidlack, Dimock, Forance, Gustine, Jack, Keim, Marchand, Neuhard, Plumer, Snyder, Westbrook—12.
DELAWARE—None.
MARYLAND—J. T. Mason, Jas. W. Williams—2.
VIRGINIA—Banks, Cary, Coles, Gilmer, W. O. Goode, Harris, Hays, Hopkins, Hubard, Hunter, J. W. Jones, Mallory, Stearns, Wise—14.
NORTH CAROLINA—Arrington, G. W. Caldwell, Daniel, Graham, McKay, Saunders, Rencher, Shepherd—8.

SOUTH CAROLINA—S. H. Butler, Wm. Butler, P. C. Caldwell, John Campbell, Holmes, Pickens, Rhett, Rogers, Sumter—9.

GEORGIA—Alford, T. F. Foster, Gamble, Habersham, Nesbit, Merriweather, Warren—7.

ALABAMA—Chapman, Houston, Lewis, Payne, Shields—5.

LOUISIANA—J. B. Dawson—1.

OHIO—Dean, Doan, John Hastings, Mathews, Medull, Sweeney, Weller—7.

INDIANA—Andrew Kennedy—1.

KENTUCKY—Boyd, Wm. O. Butler—2.

TENNESSEE—A. Y. Brown, M. Brown, W. B. Campbell, Cave Johnson, A. McClellan, Turney, Waterson—7.

MISSOURI—J. C. Edwards, Miller—2.

MICHIGAN—None. Total Nays 108.

ILLINOIS and MISSISSIPPI not represented.

ABSENT.

NEW-YORK—Childs, C. A. Floyd—2.

PENNSYLVANIA—C. Brown, Gerry, Ingersoll, Ramsey—4.

KENTUCKY—G. Davis—1. (Speaker White not voting.)

VIRGINIA—Barton—1.

GEORGIA—Dawson—1.

TENNESSEE—C. H. Williams—1.

MICHIGAN—Howard—1.

ARKANSAS—Cross—1.

Total Absent 12: 7 Whigs, 5 Loco-Focos.

Mr. Childs of N. Y. was sick; Messrs. G. Dawson and G. Davis were outside the bar when their names were called, and objection being made, could not vote. So that, in fact, only four Whigs were playing truant, when, at the close of a thirteen hours' Session, this important vote was taken.

Our readers will perceive with gladness that not a single Loco Foco voted in favor of this bill, while eight Whigs beside the Virginia coquets were constrained by local influences and the dread of a Protective Tariff to oppose it. Happily, the Whig Phalanx, was strong enough without them, and we trust it will be so on all important questions. But this, at any rate, is safe; and it is worth five times the cost of the Extra Session.

CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, July 8, 1841.

THE UNITED STATES BANK.

Mr. Walker moved to amend the 17th fundamental rule by requiring periodical reports of the notes discounted, with the names of parties, and other matters connected with the financial affairs of the Bank. He stated that his proposition was intended to embrace the substantial portions of an amendment offered some days ago by his colleague (Mr. Henderson)—and omitting what had been regarded by Senators as objectionable. The Government had to furnish great portion of the capital, and it was proper that Congress should have before them the most minute information from the best source. Expecting no such call as is required by this amendment, the officers of the Bank would not be sufficiently careful against those practices which had caused so much default and distress in the country. He asked for the ayes and noes which were ordered.

Mr. King suggested a change so as to require the publication of the information in some public newspaper as the most convenient and effective course.—He did not believe that any solvent man would object to a disclosure of his name in connection with any transaction to which he was a party.

Mr. Clay was very sorry to be obliged to vote against this proposition. He wished to know when this bill would be disposed of, if amendments were thus to be pressed over and over again. He was a friend of publicity, and believed that too much mystery had marked the course of the late Bank of the United States. The principle of publicity was progressing, but he suggested to gentlemen the propriety of going on gradually, and not rushing at once from one extreme to the other. The reports required by the amendment will fill twenty volumes, and what a printing job would here be got up. He thought the bill contained all provision on this subject which was necessary.

Mr. Benton said that he had marked the progress of publicity in this Chamber. It was at first the practice to sit in legislative sessions, to sit with closed doors. Now the people were allowed to come into the galleries to witness the legislative proceedings, and were only excluded when executive business was going on. Three years hence he believed the practice of bank directors sitting in a parlor, transacting business, would be considered as singular spectacles as we now regard the obsolete practice of sitting here on legislative business with closed doors. It is not the mere trader who is injured by the secrecy, but it is the whole country. There is no tyranny so atrocious as that of the bank parlor.

Mr. B. said he wished to see every thing brought before the public, and he was astonished that an objection should be made. Some objection was made to the expense of printing.

Mr. Walker had calculated it. It could not exceed one hundred dollars.

Mr. Benton. The easiest way will be to lay the book on the counter every morning, and he moved to amend the proposition by adding this provision to the close of the amendment.

Mr. Walker, without accepting this as a modification, expressed his intention to vote in favor of the motion.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, regarded this as the most important part of the bill. He referred to the secrecy with which the loans were made to Webb and Noah; and asked if any one believed that Mr. Biddle would have made these loans had the affairs of the Bank been at that time open to the public. He contended that the history of every bank in the country would show the necessity of publicity, if we expected to preserve the integrity of these institutions. He went over the facts connected with the appointment of the bank committee, and the course taken by the Bank in reference to that committee. He then adverted to the recent transactions in the United States Bank, over which such a veil of mystery had been flung that even the stockholders could not find out what had been done with the eight hundred thousand dollars for which no vouchers could be found.

Mr. Calhoun would vote for this amendment, and every other, the object of which was light. He desired to see all the operations of the directors exposed to the public eye. It was known that they might issue orders to expand in one section and to contract in another. He wished these orders to be made public.—Information full and speedy ought to be communicated to the people.

Mr. Allen considered this a measure which would place the farms and property of all the agricultural interests, not at the disposal of the Government, but of a Corporation. Simplicity and publicity were requisite in all matters which regulate the currency and the price of labor. Your Courts are compelled to sit with open doors, and domestic circumstances are debated in open Court, and before the world. In his State, money loaned out by individuals had been subjected to taxation. Vote down these amendments,