

SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS:

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 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.]

Important Diplomatic Appointments.

We learn from Washington on undoubted authority, that the following nominations have been made to the Senate by the President of the United States:

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, Minister to England.

Col. C. S. TODD, of Kentucky, Minister to Russia.

HON. DANIEL JENIFER, of Maryland, Minister to Austria.—*Balt. Pat. of July 17.*

CONFIRMATIONS.—The Globe says that the nominations of Col. CHAMBERS as Governor of Iowa, Mr. MONTGOMERY as Postmaster at Philadelphia, and Mr. RIDDLE, Postmaster at Pittsburgh, were confirmed during the Executive session of the Senate on the 15th.

The Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, at a very advanced age, died recently at the City of Lexington, Ky. He was in early life a prominent politician, and entered the United States Senate from Kentucky on the 4th of March 1795, and served until March 3, 1801.

Correspondence of the Indiana Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1841.

Gentlemen—Since my last, nothing of any great interest has transpired. The Senate have been until to-day, actively engaged in the discussion of the Bank bill. Very few, however, of the amendments proposed, stick; as the Whig Senators come up to the rescue, in an almost unbroken phalanx. The impression here is, that the bill will pass the Senate in about ten days—all the Whigs voting for it, except Rives, Archer, and Preston. It is said, that the last two would give it their support, rather than have no bank at all, and that Mr. Rives would not vote, if his vote would defeat it. The story so current some short time since, that the President would not sign the bill, seems to have been without foundation, and the contrary opinion is now rapidly gaining ground.

During to-day, the Senate has been the scene of an animated debate, on the bill, which passed the House a few days since, authorizing the President to make a loan of twelve millions for three years. Mr. Clay gave Mr. Calhoun several hard hits, and from the temper displayed by the South Carolina Senator, it was very plain to the galleries, that he felt them severely.

In the House, the bill, making appropriations for the repair of our defenses along the sea-board, has been under discussion. It will probably pass next week.

The decision of the Supreme Court of New York in the McLeod case has produced some little excitement here. Many thought, from the tone of Mr. Fox's letter of last March, that this course would bring on an almost immediate rupture with Great Britain, but from all the information I can obtain, I think there is not much apprehension of such a result. On yesterday the Senate went into secret session, in consequence, it was whispered about, of a message from the President, in relation to this affair. What the message was, or what was the result of their deliberations, if any, has not yet transpired.

The appointments of General Hanna, and C. Cushing, as Marshal and District Attorney, were confirmed on yesterday.

Mr. Blackford, the editor of the Fredericksburgh Arena, is reputed to have been nominated as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Pendleton of Virginia, it is said, is to go out as Charge, to one of the South American Republics—probably Chili.

Congress is not expected to adjourn before the last of August. M.

FAVORABLE PROSPECT AS TO THE PRINCIPAL DEBTOR OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.—It had become so fashionable to croak about the failure of the Morris Canal and Banking Company to meet its remaining instalments of its debt to the state for loans, that we must confess we were agreeably surprised to find in a New Jersey paper of the 13th inst. the following notice of the rapid progress of the company, in enlarging their canal so as to admit the large coal boats of the Lehigh Company, and making it the route of an immense coal trade to the city of New York; thereby increasing rapidly the value of the canal, and tending to restore ability and elevate the character of the company.

As to the past ability of the company, it need

not be forgotten, that before state stocks fell so prostrate, it had paid the state upwards of five millions of dollars.—We cannot but entertain the hope, that the state is yet to be reimbursed for the remainder of stock for which the company is indebted; and surely there is not a citizen in the state, whatever may be his politics, but ought readily to rejoice at any thing as favorable towards such a prospect, as the subjoined letter affords.

To the Editor of the Newark Sentinel.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING CO. Jersey City, July 3d, 1841.

SIR—The President of this Company, in a communication addressed to you under date of 27th March last, stated that the entire issue of Post Notes for the purpose of completing the enlargement of the Canal would not exceed \$170,000, nor would there be in circulation at any time more than half of that amount.

The work of enlargement is now three-fourths done, and it is the opinion of our Engineer and Superintendent that the work can be completed to Newark within 30 days, or just about the time when the whole line of navigation will be open from March Creek.

It may be acceptable to you to know that to the present time the total amount of disbursements made by the Company in post notes is \$67,063. The amount of these at present outstanding is \$56,838, having been reduced to this sum by redemption in the manner indicated by our advertisement. The circulation of this Company is less at this time, including the post notes, than it was in February last, before any post notes were issued.

The coal agent of the Company has already entered into engagements for the sale of coal, deliverable on and after the opening of the Canal, and for which payment will be received in post notes, to an extent exceeding the whole amount of post notes issued. This coal, it is expected, will be furnished at the rate of 3 to 4000 tons per month.

The Company are determined to press forward the work of enlargement to an immediate completion.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN LORD.

Vice President.

FOR THE INDIANA JOURNAL.

BACKWOODSMAN—No. V.

In anticipation of the news communicated in the letter of Governor Noble, inserted in your last weekly paper, and after my last number was written, I made the request that this number should be read by every true-hearted friend of the State; not that I am capable of affording much light on the important subject of these numbers; but feeling it my duty, as a citizen of Indiana, to do every thing in my power to sustain, unimpaired, the credit and character of the State.

But one object can be attained, by any of our citizens, in depreciating our State credit, and that is, to bring into disrepute the acts of those who have managed our system of improvement. And I would here ask what avail would it be to the State, if the political standing of those who have had the management of our system of internal improvements should be blasted to everlasting infamy? How many of these men are now in office under the State, or are likely soon again to be in public employment? Very few indeed. The Democratic State Convention which assembled at Indianapolis on the 8th of January, 1840, with Robert Dale Owen at its head, after a full discussion, abandoned the ground that either political party, as a party, were responsible for the origin of the system of internal improvement; but well knowing that the system of internal improvement had been most wretchedly managed, they selected as their candidate for Governor a man who had taken an early stand in favor of a classification of our public works. The Whig party, which assembled but a week afterwards, sensible of the same imperfections, in the management of the system, chose as their candidate an avowed friend of classification and laid aside the claims of Governor Wallace on account of his connection with a plan of simultaneous operations on our public works. We here witness, in the acts of these two Conventions, a decided condemnation of the policy that had hitherto been pursued by the State, by both political parties, acting with an eye single to the success of their respective candidates. It is true there are some of our citizens, of both political parties, who now oppose internal improvements altogether, by the State Governments, as unwise and unconstitutional; but their number is comparatively small. To show that I am correct in the positions I have taken, I need only refer to the valedictory address or message of Gov. Noble in 1837. If any one will attentively read that document he will find, that, as a parting admonition, he strongly favored a classification of our public works. But how was his advice received by the Legislature? On turning to the Journal of the Senate you will find, that a resolution was offered warmly approving this part of Governor Noble's message; but what was its fate? Governor Wallace had delivered his inaugural address and had portrayed the resources of the State, both present and prospective, in the most glowing colors, and a distinguished member of the Democratic party moved to strike out the resolution favoring Governor Noble's classification doctrines, from the resolving clause, and substituted another, favoring, in the most decided terms, the recommendations of Governor Wallace in his inaugural address. Governor Noble's wise admonition, on laying down the office of Governor, was entirely disregarded, and what has been called the "whole hog system party"

prevailed in both houses, during that memorable session.

That the individual views of Backwoodsman may not be mistaken, I must request the insertion of an article he wrote, and which was published in May, 1837, on the subject of the then situation of Indiana. He spoke to the people as follows:

"With regard to the diffusion of internal improvement through the State, so far as our resources will justify, we go with those who go the farthest. We go too for sustaining the credit of the State. She has many sons of noble bearing—those who would stick by her, exerting their lusty sinews, while the last plank rises above the billows, to save her character; and now is the hour for preparation. We are still, like Sampson, unshorn of his locks. We have a banking institution, creating a surplus fund, that will soon pay off the State debt created for this institution, leaving us the original capital as clear gain. We have the Wabash canal, &c. &c. We have the entire confidence of capitalists in our ability to pay at least ten millions of dollars, if that sum be expended in completing any of the works in our system. We have more good land for agricultural purposes, than any territory of equal extent in the Union. Our towns are rapidly rising into cities, and villages are springing up as if by the power of enchantment. But we say, in seriousness, that there is a feeling in the country that demands a review of the subject of internal improvement. It demands no repeal, or much alteration in the bill as it passed the Legislature. It demands what? That the credit of the State should be preserved unimpaired. That capitalists should feel secure when they loan us money, that it will be expended in the immediate completion of works that will yield a revenue. That if, unfortunately, the day might arrive, when additional loans could not be procured, owing to the state of financial operations, or national calamities, or any other unforeseen dangers, our works would not be uncompleted; but, as far as they went, would be of benefit to the country. This still small voice of wisdom and carefulness will be found in the deliberations of our independent yeomanry. The farmer as he follows his plough, thinks of these things with calmness and deliberation. He extends his thoughts through the vista of futurity, and reflects upon what would be the situation of our State, supposing all the works to progress simultaneously until they were half completed, and the same calamity befel us, such as we have stated, and our works be compelled to stop, or progress at an exorbitant interest, which the people would be unwilling to pay. What a legacy would this be for a father to leave his children. We would have canals indeed; but they would, in reality, be a "desert waste of waters," and solitary as the grave, and all the eloquence of our statesmen would be in vain. Our state debt, like an incubus, would weigh us down, and Indiana would fall from her high estate to rise no more. This is no ideal picture! But classify our works—complete as we go along, and the storms of adversity may rage in vain. Neither time nor changes could affect our prosperity. Nothing but the hand of Providence could impede our onward course. Now while the sky is calm; while our credit is unimpaired; while all sections of the State are willing to unite in the measure, as the best means of eventually extending improvements to all portions of the State, we say, let us unite, and the day will never come when any will be constrained to weep over the destiny of Indiana; but all her sons will be proud of their natal land."

These were the sentiments and feelings of "Backwoodsman" more than four years ago; but the people of Indiana were not then prepared for a classification of the public works—a Governor was elected the August following, supported by both political parties, in opposition to the classification candidate, both candidates belonging to the same political party. Governor Noble, as his Message will show, gave his parting advice to the people that the works should be classified; but the people had decided otherwise, and the new Governor favored a different policy—a Democrat in the Senate sustained the new Governor, and the advice of Noah Noble was rejected. The Whigs, as a party, had a majority in the Legislature; but on the subject of internal improvement they were divided—leaving the decision to persons of both parties. This was the session that much might have been effected had classification taken place. Previous to the next session, however, the public mind had undergone a great change—Governor Wallace himself recommended a reduction of the Board of Internal Improvement and a classification of the public works. The modifiers, as they were then called, prevailed, and things would have still went on well but for the unfortunate failure of those, to whom our Commissioners had sold our bonds, to fulfil their engagements. This unfortunate failure crippled our internal improvements, crippled the Bank, and finally caused a suspension of operations on our public works. We have now more than two million dollars of a suspended debt on which the

people are called to pay interest—a sum more than sufficient to finish and place in full operation more than four hundred miles of roads and canals, and from which we would derive, when finished, a clear annual revenue of more than three hundred thousand dollars. In regard to this suspended debt, or at least a portion of it, the people want light, and many will not be satisfied until a legal or some other satisfactory decision takes place.

Now, in view of the recent failure to pay our State interest in money, we can see no reason for alarm. Although it will operate oppressively in some cases, it more and more convinces me that we shall be compelled to come to the decision of going ahead with the works of improvement I suggested in my last two numbers. Governor Noble has ere this time, offered the only description of payment the State should, under existing circumstances, feel in honor bound to make. The case is clear, that if seven per cent. bonds, payable in a short period, will not satisfy our bondholders in paying interest, for a year or two, when the people of the State are standing up to a direct taxation nearly sufficient to meet our annual liabilities, it is time that we should look about us and see, whether or not we are not indeed a ruined State! But still having confidence in our resources; believing that those who hold our bonds are men of discernment; believing that they must and will see the necessity of sustaining Indiana in her present condition, I cannot believe that any considerable number of them will, after a full investigation of the subject, fail to accede to the terms of our Fund Commissioner. The only doubt resting on my mind is from the distrust that has been created, by the acts of some of our citizens, that the people will repudiate our debts—that they will suffer our improvements to stop, and sit down in indifference as to credit or honor. It is to combat this error and to show that any such fears are groundless, that my feeble powers have been enlisted in defence of the character of the State, and we can only do this by finishing at all hazards a number of our nearly completed public works. Our Fund Commissioner has offered our bond holders the only terms the people are prepared to sustain, and if these are rejected, I shall consider the State clear of any disgrace, neither will I despair of the State, yet standing on an honorable foundation, in a very brief period, in the eyes of the world, if the people are only just to themselves and the State. The chances of going ahead with our improvements, or at least those I have designated, will not be lessened—for this must be done, or some similar policy adopted, or our bonds, as I before remarked, will go down to a mere song. The remark made by Mr. Tannehill, a Democratic Senator, last winter, is so appropriate, in reference to our unfinished works, that I must here insert it. He said he had, as an individual, been making improvements himself. He had been building a mill and had expended several thousand dollars in its erection—five hundred dollars would complete it. He asked if it would be good policy, supposing he had built his mill thus far on borrowed capital, for his creditors to refuse him further aid, and thereby lose their existing debt, when a little further means would place him in a situation to discharge all his liabilities—or whether, if he had completed his mill thus far from his own resources, which was the case, it would not be prudent in him to strain a point for its completion, when the expected benefits were almost within his grasp? I believe, if a stand be taken similar to the one I have pointed out, it will do more towards reviving our credit than any other course that can be pursued. Indeed I believe firmly it is our only remedy. Determine to put in operation the four hundred miles of roads and canals I have suggested, and it will restore confidence both at home and abroad that effective measures have been taken again to place Indiana on her once proud eminence. Procrastination will and must be fatal. Place the matter in the worst possible light, and the expenditure of the two millions I have suggested will be to the interest of both parties. It will insure a firm and unwavering determination on the part of the people, to sustain the integrity of the State. I shall revert to the subject more in detail in my next, if indeed enough has not already been said to awaken public attention to the subject. An abler pen than mine, I trust, will, if necessary, be wielded to convince the people of their true interests. Let us be firm and united, and all will yet be well.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ARNER NASH OGDEN, Judge of the United States for the District of Louisiana.

JOHN CHAMBERS, Governor of the Territory of Iowa.

OTHO H. W. STULL, Secretary of the Territory of Iowa.

GEORGE C. BATES, Attorney of the United States for Michigan.

COURTLAND CUSHING, Attorney of the United States for Indiana.

ROBERT HANNA, Marshal of the United States for Indiana.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

PARKER SHELTON, Bath, Me.

JOSEPH EACHER, Alexandria, D. C.