

## SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 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 MCCOLLUM.

Commissioner, 1st district—HARRIS TYNER.

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

### Correspondence of the Indiana Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1841.

**Gentlemen**—Both Houses of Congress have been, for the last few days, most busily engaged—the Senate in the consideration of the loan bill—the House, in the fortification bill.

On Saturday, the Senate, by a vote of 23 to 20, passed the loan bill. It was a strict party vote—the opposition all voting in the negative—that is, refusing to assist in raising money to pay debts contracted by themselves during the last administration. It is all in character.

In the course of the debate on this bill, Mr. Woodbury made a display of those brilliant financial abilities, which so distinguished his management of the Treasury. He said the loan was at this time unnecessary—it would not be needed this year—"for," says he, "you intend during this, or the next session, to pass a bill levying twenty per cent. on all imports—even those articles which are now free of duty—and every clear sighted merchant, of course anticipating the action of this bill, will next fall make much heavier importations of those articles free of duty, than have ever yet been imported—consequently, swelling the amount of receipts from customs, much beyond the estimate of the Secretary." Mr. Evans quietly rose, and enquired, "if ten millions of imports, free of duty, produced a revenue of *nothing*, how much would it take to meet a deficit in the Treasury of five millions?" The thing was too ridiculous—the galleries tittered—the Senators laughed—and Mr. Woodbury hesitated—stammered—and then went on to explain it away.

The House, to-day, passed the bill making appropriations for repairing our forts and harbors, providing ordnance, and preventing Indian hostilities, by a large majority—upwards of two to one.

After the morning hour in the Senate to-day, Mr. Smith of Connecticut, ("the man in the corner," as he was called by Mr. Clay, and which *soubriquet* still attaches to him,) delivered himself of his views on the bank bill. For four mortal hours he held forth—talking of distribution—loans—debts—tariff—*de cunctis rebus, et quibusdam aliis*. He cleared the desks, and galleries—even the reporters nodded; for listening to him, except by occasional snatches of ten minutes or so at a time, is a labor, compared to which all other labors—the labor of thieves on a tread mill—of horses at a brick-kiln—of negroes on a sugar plantation—are an agreeable recreation. Like Benton, and Allen, his speeches, on every subject, are three times as long as any other man's; and one hour of his is as tedious as another man's three. When he finished, Mr. Nicholson proposed an amendment to the bill, making the stock of the branches taxable by the states, in which they are located. A considerable interchange of views ensued, which had not ended at half past three o'clock. The amendment, it was expected, would be defeated.

There was a report in circulation for the last two or three days that Mr. Clay, and the friends of his bill, would consent to some compromise of the points at issue between them and Mr. Rivers; and that, in that event, the bill would pass the Senate by the full Whig vote, and the President would have no scruples in approving it. I do not know what credit can be attached to this report; so many contradictory statements are constantly afloat, one knows not what to believe. M.

We judge from the tenor of several articles, from correspondents, published in the last Wabash Courier, that the "Banner county," is in danger of being carried by the opposition at the approaching election. Our worthy friend, Judge Moffatt, in the closing part of a reply to a newspaper attack, of a personal and scurrilous nature, of one of the opposition candidates, makes a stirring and strong appeal to his fellow Whigs. Another correspondent, who signs himself "Old Vigo," also urges upon the Whigs to bestir themselves or they will be beaten by a "coalition most foul," notwithstanding their overwhelming strength.

If we are to be beaten in Vigo, where may we look for success? But we can hardly believe that the fears of the Courier's correspondents are well founded. The editors of that paper are always among the first to snuff danger in the breeze, and during the whole canvass they have observed a most profound silence in relation to the election. This fact leaves us a hope that all will yet

be well in old Vigo as well as in the contiguous Whig counties.

We have received the first No. of the "Tippecanoe Journal and Lafayette Free Press," edited and published by John B. Semans, Esq. It succeeds the late Lafayette Free Press; and the No. before us gives evidence of industry and talent. Maj. Semans had charge of the first paper ever published in Lafayette. We welcome him right heartily again into the Whig editorial corps of Indiana.

The Wabash Courier is mistaken in stating that "not one Indiana press has yet approved the appointment of Judge Huntington." The Lawrenceburg Beacon, Rushville Whig, and Salem Commentator, have each spoken of it in strong terms of approbation.

### THE ELECTION.

We intended to have made one more appeal to the Whigs of Marion in this number, to rally once more in support of their principles, but our eyes falling on the following article from the Lawrenceburg Beacon, we concluded, although intended for another county, it would have quite as much effect as any thing we could urge.

### THE ELECTION.

One week from Monday next our annual election comes on, and it is high time our Whig friends were bestirring themselves, if they expect still to maintain the high ground which they occupied in August last as well as in the following November. We have hitherto said but very little about the approaching election, believing that the people were too busy in their harvesting to take much interest in the matter; and we have only room at present to notice the fact, that our political opponents are up and doing, flushed by the hope of an easy victory, in consequence of our apparent divisions and supineness. Already the organ of that party in this county, is sounding the note of anticipated triumph to the tune of 300 majority—Shall this prediction be verified? We answer—NO! and we hope to hear the voice of 1800 freemen speaking through the ballot box in a solemn negative. No, we cannot believe that the independent Whigs of Old Dearborn, who covered themselves with glory in 1810, are prepared to submit to such a mortifying result—Can they tamely submit to the degradation of being marched out of camp, with their arms reversed and their colors trailing in the dust? If not, then let them buckle on their armor and once more come up to the breach in a solid and unbroken phalanx. Take the entire Whig ticket as it is, discarding all objections that may be urged against it. It is no time now for *caviling*. The ticket was brought forward by a county convention, in which the interests of all the townships were fairly represented; and it is the duty of every Whig to sustain it in all its parts. Let us do so, and once more secure the triumph of our cause. We have not room to add more at present.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1841.

The Steamship CALEDONIA, Captain McKiver, arrived at Boston at 1 o'clock yesterday, in thirteen days from Liverpool, including detention at Halifax. The news by her is *fifteen days later*, and of decided importance.

The British Parliament was prorogued by the Queen on the 22d ult., and an immediate dissolution and new election ordered. That election was proceeding amid intense excitement when the Caledonia sailed, and the general aspect of the returns was decidedly adverse to the Ministry, who will manifestly be beaten, and can no longer avoid resigning. A full House of Commons consists of 645 members, of which 345 are chosen by England proper. Of these 303 and 1 from Scotland have been heard from, and the result is

Liberals of all shades	159
Conservatives ditto	145

Ministerial majority 14; Tory gain 9, equal to 18 difference. It is expressly admitted by the Ministerial organ (*Globe*) that no Whig majority sufficient to carry repeal of the Corn Laws can now be hoped for. Loud complaints of bribery are made by the disaffected.

The City of London has returned two members of each party, by a close vote, as follows:

Ald. Wood, whig, 6,315 Mr. Masterman, tory, 6,339

Lord J. Russell, 6,221 Lyall, do, 6,290

Atwood, 6,212; Pattison, 6,070; Crawford, 6,065;

Pirnie, 6,017.

So a tory heads the poll, and Lord John squeezes in by nine votes—the lowest of those elected. Here is a disastrous whig loss of two members.

But Lord Palmerston has fared much worse in attempting to carry Liverpool. There the poll closed—

Lord Landon, tory, 5,970

Mr. Crosswell, do, 5,792

Mr. Walnesley, W., 4,647

Lord Palmerston, 4,431

Lord P. at the foot of the poll, and beaten 1,361

votes by the lowest Tory! Was ever a high Cabinet Minister so terribly demolished! He has since been returned for Tiverton.

The other Parliamentary members of the Cabinet have all been returned after some fashion.

Terrible riots in connection with the polling took place at Liverpool, Blackburn, Carlisle, and many other places. At Liverpool, the Irish residents on the Whig side, and the ship-carpenters on the Conservative, were the principal combatants, to the number of many thousands. The Irish appear to have been the aggressors. The Globe Tavern, and another kept by a Mr. Casement—both Conservative rallying points—were furiously attacked and shattered; a daughter of Mr. Casement was badly hurt by a stone, when her father fired upon the mob, and badly wounded four persons, one of them dangerously. The riot was quelled, and Mr. C. taken to prison; but he cannot be harmed, even though death ensue. At Carlisle two persons were killed. In a dozen instances it became necessary to call out the military; and at Blackburn to charge the mob with fixed bayonets. Many persons have died of excitement, exertion, and passion.

The commercial news is satisfactory in one respect—there have been heavy sales of cotton, the market is active, and there is a clear advance of 1-8 ct. per lb. or nearly \$1 per bale on American generally. The yarn market had improved at Manchester, and this advance bids fair to be maintained.

In Grain there is little change. The prospect of the growing crop had been improved by recent rains, and is considered at least fair.

Money is in demand, owing to the enormous loans sought by France, Austria, &c., to cover the expenses of their war armaments last year. The current rate is fully five per cent. The French loan has been cut down from 450,000,000 francs to half that sum, or about \$42,000,000.

There is nothing of decided interest from Continental Europe. A new Royalist Ministry has been organized in Portugal. The Jacobins of France are pinning for another General War, and some of the Ministry incline to them, but Louis Philip is adverse. There is nothing of consequence from Algiers.

The Turkish Empire is dissolving. The insurgents in Candia maintain their ground, and new combinations adverse to the dominion of the Porte are forming in all the European provinces. The throne of Otto now totters to its fall, unless upheld by the Western Powers.

From China there is an over land mail, but it is hard to say what the intelligence amounts to. The English are sending forward more troops, both from home and India; but there is a droll proclamation from Commissioner Yang, setting forth that the English desire only a re-commencement of the trade, wherefore it is desired that the trade is opened at Whampoa. A corresponding rumor asserts that the English ships have dropped down the river a mile and a half from Canton. Can this mean any thing?

There is no room for domestic news. There is a silly fabrication in a Sunday paper purporting that a band of Canadians were on Friday night attempting to liberate McLeod at Lockport. There is no possibility of its truth. Yours, HAROLD.

### PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

We congratulate the country upon the rapid progress of the public business in the House of Representatives. Already it has passed; 1st, an appropriation bill; 2d, a bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison; 3d, a bill for the relief of the lunatics of this District; 4th, the Land Distribution Bill; 5th, the Navy Pension Bill; 6th, the Naval Ordnance Bill; 7th, the Loan Bill; 8th, the Fortification Bill, and yesterday, 9th, the Home Squadron Bill. The latter bill passed by an unusual majority, (184 to 8,) showing an universal apprehension of a necessity for putting the nation in a state of defence, and furnishing the strongest hope of united and vigorous action in case of war. The House of Representatives is nobly responding to the popular voice which called it into being.

It will be observed, also, that every subject indicated by public expectation, as proper for the legislation of the session, has been brought before that body, and we have no doubt will be promptly despatched. The Bank bill, the sub-Treasury Repeal bill, the Bankrupt bill, and the Revenue bill, were yesterday brought to the notice of the House. The Bank bill, we understand, is substantially the same as that reported by the committee of the Senate. The Repeal bill, we are informed, includes both the sub-Treasury and the Deposits Act of 1836. The vote, in connection with the subject of the Bankrupt bill, taken yesterday, is decisive, we are very happy to think, of a determination on the part of the House to act upon it at the present session.—*Madisonian.*

### THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The estimated quantity of public land unsold and now subject to private entry is 118,173,441 acre.

The estimated quantity, surveyed and unsurveyed, not offered at public sale, is 103,416,863 acres.

The quantity which has been sold from the earliest period of the sales is 86,708,724 acres.

The amount paid therefor by the purchasers has been \$121,113,435.

The quantity granted to each state and territory, exclusive of the 16th section, has been 3,826,836 acres.

The quantity reserved from sale, exclusive of the 16th section, has been \$37,589 acres.

The estimated quantity of public land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished in the States and Territories, is 735,915,699.—*Madisonian.*

### PROGRESS OF ECONOMY.

The following Land Offices have been discontinued under the provisions of the act of Congress of 12th June, 1840, viz.—Marietta, Zanesville, Steubenville, Cincinnati, and Wooster, in Ohio, and the office at Monroe, in Michigan.—*Madisonian.*

### REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Within the last few days, several changes have taken place in our diplomatic lists, and in the General Land Office. To such changes the whole people of the country have long been impatiently looking, and will say amen! Nothing has recently happened which has diffused so general a joy throughout the ranks of those who conquered the office-holders in the late struggle, than these changes few though they be. The Land Office has notoriously been infested by a most obnoxious mass of loco-focoism. It required a thorough reform. For example: there was a conspicuous character, who, while he held office, had habitually written for the *Globe*, presided over the deliberations of a Jacobin club in this city, and loved his bottle quite as well as his duties. Others were notoriously incompetent and worthless. Thanks to Mr. Huntington for all that he has accomplished. "Well done, good and faithful servant," were words yesterday upon the lips of every Whig and Conservative. For every censure he may hear, he will receive a thousand plaudits from patriotic men in every part of the land, and the people will wish there were more Huntingtons in power.—*Madisonian.*

We are authorised to announce MATTHEW LITTLE, as a candidate for County Commissioner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thomas Johnson.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Recorder of Marion county. Should you deem me worthy of support and elect me, the duties of the office I shall endeavor to discharge so as to meet your approbation.

Yours respectfully,

E. BOYD.

Messrs. Douglass & Noel—Please announce the name of JAMES M'ILVAINE as a candidate for County Commissioner, in place of Thomas Johnson, resigned.

### MANY VOTERS.

Messrs. Editors—Please to announce the name of Wm. J. BROWN as a candidate to represent Marion county in the House of Representatives for the ensuing Legislature.

### MANY VOTERS.

LEWIS C. LEWIS is a candidate for re-election to the office of Recorder of Marion county.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. TOWNSEND as a candidate for the office of Recorder of Marion county.

Messrs. Douglass & Noel—Please announce CHARLES STEPHENS, a candidate for the office of TREASURER & COLLECTOR of Marion county, at the election in August.

We are authorized to announce B. K. SMITH as a candidate for County Auditor.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS M. WEAVER, as a candidate for County Auditor.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce the name of D. R. BROWN, of Washington township, as a candidate for County Auditor at the August election.

### Election for Justice of the Peace,

First Saturday (7th) in August.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH A.

LEVY, a candidate for Justice of the Peace to supply the place of T. M. Weaver, resigned.

We are requested to say that DENNIS I. WHITE is a candidate for Justice of the Peace, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of T. M. Weaver, Esq., resigned.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM Y. WILEY, as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, to fill the place of T. M. Weaver, resigned.

We are requested to say that WILLIAM SULIVAN is a candidate for Justice of the Peace, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thomas M. Weaver, Esq.

**IMPORTANT PROOFS**  
of the efficacy of Dr. Hartshorne's celebrated Medicines.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, agent at Cincinnati, Ohio. There can be no mistake in it, as the parties are well known. Mr. Ezekiel Rigdon, of Anderson township, Hamilton county, Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilious affections, Aridity at the Stomach, attended with the usual symptoms of *Ustipedia*, and having made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by the above medicines.

On June 30, 1840. Attest, EZEKIEL RIGDON.

YET LATER.—Mr. Vance, of Washington county, writes as follows—Dear Sir—Dr. Hartshorne's pills are performing some of the most wonderful cures in