

# SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1841.

## OHIO ELECTION.

Both parties in Ohio are preparing themselves for a vigorous and fierce contest in the fall. District and county conventions are being held by both of them, to nominate their candidates. No officers of greater importance than members of the Legislature are to be elected, consequently there is some danger that the whigs will not bestir themselves in the contest as they should. If there be any such danger, we would call their attention to the result of the election that has just passed in this state, that they may take warning and profit by the discomfiture of their brethren here. The whigs polled some thousands less than their real strength while their opponents fell short, if they fell short at all, not as many hundreds. In fact this is one of the grand secrets of their strength. *They always vote.* Business nor weather never stops them. Another important secret of their strength is, *they are always united.* When they, in their strong counties, nominate a full ticket, they vote for it, and never suffer themselves to be drawn off and humbugged by "Independent Candidates." But their policy is, in the undoubted whig counties, to get as many Independent Whig Candidates on the track as possible against the regular nominees, by promising their support; but take care that there shall be no more of their own candidates running than the right number for each office. They employ their whole time in keeping the "Independents" on the track, by telling them they have no hope of electing their own friends, and that their only hope of defeating the regular ticket is by their (the Independents) keeping in the field. That far they are correct. Their only hope always of defeating the regular nominees is by keeping them in the canvass. When the time comes, however, for depositing their votes they are thrown silently but surely for their own friends, and the duped and disappointed Independent Candidates have not friends left even to sympathize with them.

If our Ohio friends would succeed they must avoid the rocks and shoals upon which we have foundered. They must bring capable, honest, and popular candidates before the people, and then they must vote for them. They must not feel secure even in their strongest holds. That feeling of security and indifference consequent upon great strength caused the whigs in this state to lose the election of many of their political friends. In Randolph, Wayne, Vigo, and many other counties in which we have been hitherto invulnerable, the opposition, at the late election, partially succeeded through the inertness and divisions among the whigs.

Whigs of Ohio, remember that *union, vigilance, and action* are essential to victory, and that for the want of them your brethren in Indiana have been defeated, notwithstanding their superior strength.

We would call attention to the communication in this paper. It is from a source that entitles it to weight. The author is a practical man, and one who has been a close observer of events for the last twelve years. His advice is always safe and excellent.

## BANK BILL PASSED.

Let us congratulate the country upon the adoption, by a Whig Congress, of a measure of solid and permanent relief. The following letter contains intelligence, we are sure, that will thrill through every patriot. We shall have a National Bank, and that is glory enough for one Administration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
August 6, 1841.

Messrs. DOUGLASS & NOEL:

Gentlemen—We have this moment passed the Bank Bill, as it came from the Senate, without amendment, by a vote of 128 for and 97 against it. It wants now nothing but the President's signature to become a law.

In haste, yours respectfully,  
DAVID WALLACE.

The following is the official vote for a Justice of the Peace, at the election, on Saturday the 7th instant:

	1st poll.	2d poll.	Total.
Joseph A. Levy, Whig,	96	137	233
Wm. Y. Wiley, Whig,	42	57	99
D. I. White, Whig,	45	51	96
John Hare, Whig,	18	30	48
Wm. Sullivan, V. B.	98	105	203
Joshua Soule, jr. V. B.	9	4	13

We have designated the politics of the candidates only to show how the Van Buren party hang together, even in a justice's election. They cry out previous to all elections, "no party," "no party;" but when they vote they are sure to be found together. They had two candidates, but they threw all their votes except 13 for the stronger. The Whigs had four candidates, and gave each a respectable vote. Mr. Hare declined about three hours after the voting commenced. Cannot

the Whigs learn a salutary lesson from this little township election?

CAUTION.—We would caution the public against a quack medicine advertised as "Dr. Harlick's Compound Strengthening Tonic and German Aperient Pills." We have reason to believe Katz, and some others, interested in imposing them on the public, to be no better than swindlers. They have swindled us, at any rate.

Indian State Sentinel.

This same fellow Katz, a Druggist of Philadelphia, is trying to cheat us out of \$50. If he succeeds, we only wish that he may have to swallow a dose of each of the many deleterious nostrums he is imposing on the public. We would then see whether he would cheat his Satanic Majesty out of a subject.

The Cincinnati Gazette treats lightly the assertions of Mr. Broker Wood in relation to the solvency of the Hamilton County Bank. Hear it:

THE NEWTOWN SHINPLASTERS.

John Wood, a broker at Indianapolis, on the 4th inst., notifies the public, that the Hamilton County Bank was "duly chartered"—has more money in its stocks, in proportion to its issues, "than the State Bank of Indiana!"—that it has at this time "three dollars of stock paid" in "for every dollar of its paper that has or will be put in circulation at present!"

This answering of "fulge" is a brief and chilling way of disposing of argument or assertion; but it is entirely proper in the present instance when what was said was so preposterous and ridiculous that people only laughed at it.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Thoughts upon the late and present Administrations, in reference to the currency, and the results of the late elections in this state.

Seven years ago we had a good sound paper currency. It was determined by politicians who desired to hold on to power, (they obtained by the grateful feelings of the American people towards the successful commander at New Orleans) to distinguish themselves from the party preceding them, by pulling down all then standing. One means was to array the feelings of an unsuspecting community against the great head of a sound paper currency, a National Bank, and against almost every other leading measure that the country was prospering under. After endeavoring to array honest prejudice by talking of Lords and Ladies of England, &c., they promised a better currency in the State Banks, and every state was encouraged by the party then in power, to create them. The Globe complimented Kentucky and Indiana in advance, that they were going to make their own banks; and the plain indication was that the party claimed the State Banks as their offspring, (no specie currency and down with bank monopolies then) and for a while, the means and influence of the party were given to hurry them into existence and encourage and urge them on to extend their discounts and circulation. As was easily foreseen by the knowing ones of the party, it would lead to extravagance and high prices, and the people were called on to see what the administration had done, not what the banks had done in raising the prices. Things went on swimmingly for a while, and no whig was charged with making the State Banks—that would not do just then; but there seemed no stopping place to the issues. The Sentinel had been removed, and unmeasured space invited them to come. It was soon seen by those quick-sighted politicians, with a knowledge of its operation on the Treasury, that they must soon fall of their own unregulated weight. *Tact* must now be used to lose nothing politically, so the Specie Circular was resorted to as a cure-all, after the seduction to mischief had been accomplished. This resulted as might have been expected. The next thing was to catch the ears of a confiding people by another new project, knowing the charm in specie, and the readiness of honest prejudice to receive the demagogue who professes exclusive care for them. After tinkering a while with the Specie Circular, and finding it standing alone, rather unpopular, they began with the greatest of all humbugs, to advocate an exclusive specie currency; and upon the suspension of the Banks, began, with all the cool impudence imaginable, to denounce all Banks and Bank rags as whig money, &c., and endeavored to array prejudice against the whigs, just as though such Banks were their choice, and as though the Jackson and Van Buren party had not advocated and urged their creation. To look back, it is a matter of wonderful astonishment, how they calculated on the credulity of the American people, in expecting to escape the responsibility of creating the State Banks and urging them to excess, to produce a redundancy of currency and raise prices, to do away the effects of their outrage upon the best currency the country ever had. If after destroying the U. S. Bank, they had at once resorted to a specie currency, and met its effects upon the country, by an honest expression that it was their principle, and they desired not to deceive the country into acquiescence in the destruction of a U. S. Bank, by promising them better Banks, they would at least have deserved some credit for being governed by principle; but they, at that time, intended no such thing, nor would run no such risk;

if they had, Mr. Van Buren would never have reached the Presidential chair. But, instead of being governed by any particular principle, it has been a scene of subterfuge, until all resorts were worn out, and they saw no other course left them but to stand on the Sub-Treasury. Here for the first time, and in connection with this seems the only declaration of any fixed creed which was promulgated, and each politician learned it by heart—things which his democracy had never before taught him, all prepared at Washington and sent forth. The whig party, as a party, were opposed to the creation, to much extent, of State Banks; they were in favor of a U. S. Bank and Branches; but when they were powerless, they had no choice but to take such Banks as the then party in power would encourage. If the country had a paper circulation at all, they did not as, demagogue politicians, they might have done, turn in and cry out for a specie currency alone; they knew it was humbuggery, and an affliction the country could not stand; and they therefore gave a necessary acquiescence to the creation of such Banks as the other party urged, looking forward to the time when they might have the power to restore to the country a safe, sound and useful paper currency, convertible at will into specie; and portrayed at the time what must be the result of relying on State Banks alone, with as much accuracy as though they had written all at this day; and had it not been for the wretched management of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, mistakenly looked upon as a U. S. Bank, the humbugs of the party in reference to the currency would have been so completely exposed, they could scarcely have rallied. If after the institution became a state one, it had confined its operations only to active business, and held its large capital sufficiently at command to have stepped in at the first encouraging movement of the Government towards solvent institutions, the delusion held out by the politicians of the party, would have been so far seen through, that they could no longer have found prejudice to operate on, and would not now be ranting in hopes of obtaining power because the whigs have not built up in five months, what they have been double that many years in pulling down. And the Jackson and Van Buren party have occasion to bless the managers of the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. States for easing off and suspending for a time, a portion of that condemnation that would otherwise have rested on all the leaders. They, for a short time, may ward off a portion by the humbuggery of referring to the results of that State institution as a U. S. Bank. Its wretched management has been fortunate for them; they use it and it helps to cover up and excuse their reckless course, but they cannot conceal the fact that they destroyed a good currency, and the country is now suffering under it. The whigs have promised a good sound paper currency, and at a former time it was asserted by them in Congress, that if Government would change its course and restore a National Bank the country would in sixty days have such an one. They were then justifiable in the assertion, and would have been borne out, for the energies of the people were not then so borne down, the prices of produce not so much depressed, and the states of the west and south west were, in addition to their large exports, receiving funds from abroad for internal improvements, which the policy of the last two administrations had driven them to, and thus had the command of Eastern funds ready at any moment, by the stability the circulation of a U. S. Bank would have given, to have resumed payments in specie with reasonable prospects of successful continuance; but the party then in power continued in their course of depletion, till all currency is destroyed, all prices depressed, and energies paralyzed; and in this condition the Government comes into the hands of the whigs, and occasional murmurs are heard from professed friends, and exultation of opponents, that they have not already given to the country a sound currency, and restored that prosperity in five short months, that their opponents have been more than double that many years bringing down; and this complaint all before one solitary measure they are trying to adopt for the benefit of the country becomes a law, let alone giving time afterwards for its operation. Are these murmurs reasonable? are they fair? are they calculated to promote the welfare of the country, leaving party out of the question? To those who aided in bringing the present administration into power, were your purposes patriotic? were your desires pure? or did you look more at self-aggrandizement by political association, than the public good? and when you are not amongst the few who can be politically promoted, is your patriotism ended? To those governed by the latter feeling appeals are useless; but the consideration of those governed by the former are especially desired to the contemplation of the effects of the result of the late elections. You but a few months since professed to support your party for the good of your country; you selected public servants to repair to the councils of the Nation, to carry into effect your will, in the adoption of such measures as you and they thought best calculated to restore prosperity to your afflicted country. In pursuance of this mutual under-

standing, they are at their posts, faithfully carrying out what they suppose to be your will; in the midst of this, and before any thing is consummated, although all you expected is in progress, a large portion of you, from various causes not connected with National politics, cast your votes for members of the Legislature opposed openly to all the principles you profess and that your faithful servants at Washington are advocating. How discouraging to them, how discouraging to those of other states, with whom you stood shoulder to shoulder; whatever explanation you or the press may give, its effects will be paralyzing. You have placed it in the power of your opponents, if they consider possession, however obtained, sufficient to instruct your Congressmen to do just what you do not want done. What a temptation does your course hold out to trading politicians in Congress, if such there be, to say to themselves, "when the whigs of Indiana will, for some trivial cause, place their opponents in power to harass and thwart us in our measures, at a time when we need all their countenance and unwavering support, what prospect is there that this administration will be sustained, no difference how good their measures. I will therefore set up for myself and hold myself in readiness to drop on either side at the next Presidential election." What is now done cannot be recalled, but every whig who belongs to his party for his country's good, should well consider of the propriety of voting for one of his own politics in any case where the influence can be used to sustain or weaken the measures of his choice. It is to be regretted that it is necessary to thus run into and keep up party; but suppose the whigs pass all their measures, a sound currency is restored and the country prospering to the extent of our expectations, there stands politicians in Congress of the opposite party, declaring their intentions to repeal any financial measure of the whig party, as soon as they have the power. This then becomes the watch-word of the party, and if they can succeed they will do so, regardless of all the loss and sufferings the community would have to undergo from it. This declaration of theirs is unconditional; they do not say, if it produces the good its friends profess, we will let it alone—not at all. It is not a party measure of theirs, and party to them seems before their country. The politicians think they cannot keep in power, if some new scheme of their own is not in operation; hence they will try to destroy every measure, however useful it works, that is not theirs; and hence the necessity, painful as it is to many whigs, to act upon party principles, to support those in favor of their measures; they are driven to it by the declaration of their opponents. To the impatient portion of community, who are looking for a change of times from the measures of the present administration, I would say, give them a reasonable time. If they succeed in their measures now before Congress, you will have a revenue from imports, to support the Government and pay its debts; your portion of the proceeds of the public lands; a National Bank of the safest kind, that will lay the foundation of a sound paper currency, convertible into specie at will—in a short time after it gets in operation all the solvent State Banks will resume specie payments, and the insolvent ones will be driven from existence. At once then safety will be felt in the currency—enterprise will step forward—agriculture, manufactures, and mechanic arts, and every desirable interest will have a healthy prosperity. Rally to the support of those carrying out these measures—give but reasonable time, and under the blessing of Providence, prosperity awaits us. Listen not to the croaker of either party, that the country cannot become prosperous—good measures and industry will cause every reasonable expectation to be realized in a reasonable time.

## A WHIG FOR MEASURES.

### THE GALLIPOLIS BANK PRESIDENT.

A. C. Farrington, late President of the Bank of Gallipolis, has been, as we stated yesterday, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 15 years, where he now is. We learn from the Gallipolis Journal, that he was found guilty of forging several bills of exchange, purporting to be drawn by Maurice Sullivan, in favor of L. Trafton, and by him endorsed, accepted by John Murphy the drawer. Exceptions have been taken to the indictment, upon which application will be made to the Supreme Court for a writ of error.—*Cin. Gazette.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me through the medium of your paper to present the following letter of the late W. T. Barry, Postmaster General of the United States, as illustrative of the mode of doing business during the preceding Administrations:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 30, 1834.

To Nathaniel Mitchell, Esq. P. M. at Portland, Me. Sir: The Hon. F. O. J. Smith and Messrs. Willis and Clapp, as a committee deputed for that purpose, have laid before me the proceedings and resolutions of a public meeting assembled at Portland, from different parts of the county of Cumberland, on the 14th and 15th instant, on the subject of the pending application for your removal from the office of Postmaster at Portland, Maine, and said application has again this day been taken up for consideration. I have also had under consideration the remonstrances and statements in your behalf on file in the Department.

As your official conduct has met with my decided approbation, not only in reference to the discharge of your ordinary duties, but also in respect to the performance of a difficult service that had devolved on you as the special agent of the Department, and which you had attended to with commendable zeal and fidelity, I have all along cherished the hope that the circumstances of the case would be such as would justify your retention.