

SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1841.

We are requested to say (says the National Intelligencer of the 14th) that Mr. Webster will remain at the head of the new organization of the Cabinet, equally in compliance with the wishes of the President and the unanimous recommendation of his (Mr. W.'s) private friends.

Read Mr. Ewing's Letter of resignation. It is a scathing statement of facts in relation to the history of the Fiscal Corporation bill.

"WHO KEPT JOHN WOOD?"

The last Sentinel asks this question. We will answer it for him.

John Woods' nephew brought to this place \$15,000 in Gallipolis paper to loan out. Woods had not sufficient financial knowledge, or was not in a situation to undertake the operation. Hence a gentleman of the Falstaff kind, and who is now an Indianapolis merchant, was entrusted with the patriotic and praiseworthy business of pushing into circulation in Marion county, \$15,000 of the most worthless trash. With this operation and its profits John Woods commenced banking.

"Who kept John Wood?" The night before his bank exploded, he was "kept" all night at the Broker's office, a few doors east of Messrs. Hares' tavern. What transpired there we are not able to say. All we know is that those brokers lost nothing by his blow out, while the people have suffered much.

"Who kept John Wood?" After his bank broke, the aforementioned Falstaff merchant went his bail on every judgment given against him until Woods made good his escape from the officers of Justice.

"Who kept John Wood?" He was in the "keeping" of the Van Buren leaders, while his shinplaster concern was in operation, and he escaped from their keeping in a vehicle belonging to a supporter of Mr. West.

Let it be understood that all engaged in any way in "keeping" John Wood, whether in a stable or in an Exchange and Broker's office, were warm supporters of Mr. West, and belong to the "Dunghill Clique."

VERMONT.—The Whig triumph is complete save for Governor. Their candidate has a plurality of votes, but as it requires a majority of all the votes given to make a choice there will be no election. The Whig candidate will of course be chosen by the Legislature which assembles in a few weeks. In 131 towns Paine (Whig) has 15,571, Smilie (Opposition) 15,343, and Hutchinson (Abolitionist) 2,189. The Legislature, as far as heard, stands: Senate, 20 Whigs and 7 Opposition; House, 111 Whigs and 71 Opposition.

"If we should learn from any authentic source that that certain broker, or any other person, is misusing or converting the money of one of our public institutions to purposes calculated to do the people at large an injury, we shall not withhold our strictures."

Sentinel.

Well, sir, you may learn, if you wish, from an "authentic source" that that "certain broker" has circulated at par *three thousand dollars* of a worthless institution of a neighboring state among the people of Marion county. You will learn after a while, from your shavers' bank note list, that that same "certain broker" will be buying up those same fraudulent issues at from 20 to 50 per cent. discount. Who will be injured by this operation? The people at large? Undoubtedly they will be; so let us have your strictures.

The organ of the "Dunghill Clique" is still harping upon that doctor accommodation. He has done more lying in relation to that matter than would be necessary to entitle him to the appellation of Father of Lies.

MILTON GREGG, Esq., editor of the Lawrenceburg Beacon, has been appointed, by the Governor, Sheriff of Dearborn county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Weaver the late Sheriff.

The Opposition have formed a Junto of their own in this place, called the "Dunghill Clique." It derives its name from the fact of having adopted the lord of the dunghill as their coat of arms. The members are Tim, Squil, Falstaff, Squeers, & Co. The editor of the Sentinel is door keeper, and when there is a hydraulic operation performed he officiates as knight of the floor cloth.

"The State Sentinel, published at Indianapolis, has been pilfering language from the Louisville Advertiser in order to misrepresent and abuse us."

Vincennes Gazette.

Do let the fellow pilfer. Stop him from stealing and lying, and you stop the existence of the Sentinel. The dunghill scoundrel that edits it is not capable *'per se'* of making a passable sheet of it.

The Journal most think us as green as young squash.—*Sentinel.*

We feel glad to think that the soft editor has for once told the truth; but in one thing, we wish to correct him. He says that we think he is green,—we know it.

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your kind and friendly letter.

You will have learned that Messrs. Ewing, Bell, Badger, and Crittenden, have resigned their respective offices. Probably Mr. Granger may feel bound to follow the example. This occurrence can hardly cause you the same degree of regret which it has occasioned me; as they are not only friends, but persons with whom I have had, for some time, a daily official intercourse. I could not partake in this movement.

It is supposed to be justified, I presume, by the differences which have arisen between the President and Congress, upon the means of establishing a proper fiscal agency, and restoring a sound state of the currency, and collateral matters, growing out of these differences. I regret these differences as deeply as any man; but I have not been able to see in what manner the resignation of the Cabinet was likely either to remove or mitigate the evils produced by them. On the contrary, my only reliance for a remedy for those evils has been, and is, on the union, conciliation and perseverance of the whole Whig party, and I by no means despair of seeing yet accomplished, by these means, all that we desire. It may render us more patient, under disappointment, in regard to one measure, to recollect, as is justly stated by the President in his last message, how great a number of important measures have been already successfully carried through. I hardly know when such a mass of business has been despatched in a single session of Congress.

The annual winter session is now near at hand; the same Congress is again soon to assemble, and feeling as deeply as I ever did, the indispensable necessity of some suitable provision for the keeping of the public money, for aid to the operation of the Treasury, and to the high public interests of currency and exchange. I am not in haste to believe that the party, which has now the predominance, will not, in all these respects, yet fulfil the expectations of the country. If it shall not, then our condition is forlorn indeed. But for one, I will not give up the hope.

My particular connection with the administration, however, is with another department. I think very humbly—none can think more humbly—of the value of the services which I am able to render to the public, in that post. But as there is, so far as I know, on all subjects affecting our foreign relations, a concurrence in opinion between the President and myself; and as there is nothing to disturb the harmony of our intercourse, I have not felt it consistent with the duty which I owe to the country, to run the risk, by any sudden or abrupt proceeding, of embarrassing the Executive, in regard to subjects and questions now immediately pending, and which intimately affect the preservation of the peace of the country.

I am, dear sir, with constant regard

Yours, &c., &c.

(Signed) DAN'L WEBSTER.

H. KETCHUM, Esq., New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1841.

To Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

GENTLEMEN:—Lest any misapprehension should exist, as to the reasons which have led me to differ from the course pursued by my late colleagues, I wish to say that I remain in my place, first, because I have seen no sufficient reasons for the dissolution of the late Cabinet, by the voluntary act of its own members.

I am perfectly persuaded of the absolute necessity of an institution, under the authority of Congress, to aid revenue and financial operations, and to give the country the blessings of a good currency and cheap exchanges.

Notwithstanding what has passed, I have confidence that the President will co-operate with the Legislature in overcoming all difficulties in the attainment of these objects; and it is to the union of the Whig party—by which I mean the whole party, the Whig President, the Whig Congress, and the Whig People—that I look for a realization of our wishes. I can look no where else.

In the second place, if I had seen reasons to resign my office, I should not have done so without giving the President reasonable notice, and affording him time to select the hands to which he should confide the delicate and important affairs now pending in this Department.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate
WALTER FORWARD, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, Secretary of War.

A. P. UPHUR, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.

HUGH S. LEGARE, of South Carolina, Attorney General.

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, Postmaster General.

JAMES D. DOTT, Governor of Wisconsin.

ROBERT M. WALSH, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Legislation of the U. S. to Brazil.

ISAAC ROACH, of Pennsylvania, Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia.

SAMUEL W. CARMACK, Judge of the United States for the Apalachicola District, Florida.

WILLIAM H. BROCKENBROUGH, Judge of the United States for the Middle District of Florida.

From the National Intelligencer of the 14th inst.

THE END OF THE SESSION.

The two Houses of Congress adjourned last evening, according to previous resolution, after one of the most laborious and fruitful sessions that has ever been held. Except in the First Congress, beginning in March, 1789, and ending in March, 1791, and the Session of 1811-12, no other Session has given birth to measures, taken together, of equal importance, (or which promise so abundant a harvest of blessing to the present and future generations,) as that which has just closed.

One measure only is wanting to complete a great system of policy which we could contemplate with unmixed pride and pleasure. That measure the reader will of course understand to be the establishment of a Fiscal Agency, to substitute the repealed Treasury, and, directly or indirectly, to regulate the currency, and facilitate, if not to equalize, the exchanges between different parts of the country. That measure has failed, notwithstanding the unrewarded efforts of the Whigs in both Houses of Congress to accomplish it. If the postponement for a few months of the adoption of some measure of that sort were the only consequence of the failure to pass it at this Session, the evil would be more tolerable, as it would be alleviated by the hope of success hereafter. But the schism which has grown out of this subject (having its root however much deeper than that) between the Executive and Congress is a subject of the gravest

est regret, because of its throwing a strong shade of doubt upon the probability of future agreement between those Departments, not upon this point alone, but upon other questions concerning home affairs which may hereafter present themselves for their joint action.

Notwithstanding all which, we repeat, the session has been a highly important one, having resulted in a body of most salutary and beneficent legislation.

From the *Madisonian*.

EXISTING LAWS OF THE TREASURY.

Since the repeal of the Sal-treasury act of 1840, and the Deposit act of 1836, the Executive Departments of the Government, under the direction of the President, have conformed their administration of the public funds to the state of the law as it is left now existing upon the statute book. The repeal of the laws above mentioned leaves in force the act of 1789 establishing the Treasury Department, and the act of 1822, which repeals and amends other acts. The Treasury, by the law of '89, is the receiver and keeper of the public moneys, which are at all times subject to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, and as he reports to Congress and not to the President, he is to be regarded, though appointed and removable by the President, as a sort of semi-congressional officer. No money, however, can be taken from the Treasury by him or any other officer of the Government, high or low, except upon warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by law, and countersigned and registered.

The following is the sections of the law of 1789, which relates to the duties of the Treasurer:

SEC 4. That it shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive and keep the moneys of the United States, and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Comptroller, recorded by the Register, and not otherwise; he shall take receipts for all moneys paid by him, and all receipts for moneys received by him shall be endorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrant, so signed, no acknowledgement for money received into the Public Treasury shall be valid. And the said Treasurer shall render his accounts to the Comptroller quarterly, (or oftener if required,) and shall transmit a copy thereof, when settled, to the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall, moreover, on the third day of every session of Congress, lay before the Senate and House of Representatives, fair and accurate copies of all accounts by him, from time to time, rendered to, and settled with, the comptroller as aforesaid, as, also, a true and perfect account of the state of the Treasury. He shall, at all times, submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the moneys in his hands; and shall, prior to the entering upon the duties of his office, give bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller, in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable to the United States, with conditions for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the fidelity of the persons to be by him employed, which bond shall be lodged in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States."

The following is the amending act of 1822:

SEC 1. *Be it enacted*, &c. That the second section of the act, entitled "An act making alterations in the treasury and war departments," passed the eighth day of May, seventeen hundred and ninety-two; the second section of the act entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the treasury, war, and navy, departments," passed the sixteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight; and the seventh section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," passed the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, be, and hereby are repealed, from and after the third day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

SEC 2. That on the day and year last aforesaid, all moneys which may remain in the hands of the treasurer of the United States, as agent of the war and navy departments, shall under the direction of the secretaries of those departments, respectively, be repaid into the treasury, and carried to the credit of the proper department upon the books of the treasury.

SEC 3. That all moneys appropriated for the use of the war and navy departments shall, from and after the day and year last aforesaid, be drawn from the treasury, by warrants of the secretary of the treasury, upon the requisitions of the secretaries of those departments, respectively, countersigned by the second comptroller of the treasury, and registered by the proper auditor.

SEC 4. That so much of the said act of the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, as is repugnant to the foregoing provisions, be and is hereby repealed, from and after the thirtieth day of June eighteen hundred and twenty-two. [Approved, May 7, 1822.]

AN ELOQUENT PASSAGE.—Towards the close of his speech in favor of the Distribution of the public Lands, Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, made some very eloquent remarks:

"Put," said he, "this beautiful, this harmonious system into operation, and no one can estimate the blessings that will result from it; no one can foresee the rich harvest of prosperity, that future generations will reap from our present labors. Establish a system, which is so well calculated to develop the physical and intellectual resources of a great people, and the heart swells with the very poetry of feeling, as it contemplates our future destiny. Can the mind dwell upon a sublimer spectacle than that of this vast continent, tenanted by fifty millions of beings, divided into separate and independent communities, all bound together by the strongest interests and affections—the abode of intelligence, refinement, and free institutions; after these shall have been swallowed up by the tumult and faction, which are undermining the governments of the old world. I believe that the great principles of Anglo-American civilization are not to be confined to the present limits of our Republic. I believe that this resistless current will continue to roll on, till it shall sweep over this western world, from Greenland to Cape Horn. And it will not stop even here. It will subdue from savage dominion, the Islands that dot the surface of the vast Pacific; it will ultimately reach the shores of Japan and China; it will ascend the steeps of the Himalay and Caucasian Mountains; it will ultimately reach the forests of Germany, whence it sprang, to redeem its parent soil, from the grasp of despotism and decay. I wish no higher honor, than to give an impetus to this mighty movement. I wish no greater fame, than to aid in laying one stone in this mighty fabric beneath which, millions will repose in peace and happiness, long after we shall have departed, and our names shall be forgotten."

A very witty man walked up to an oyster stand which bore upon it as a sign, "Oysters, &c.", and laid down ninepence, saying he would take that money's worth in the "and-so-forth." Upon this the keeper of the stand very quietly pocketed the cash and counted out the joker's empty shells, observing that the oysters had been eaten, and these are the "and-so-forths."

From the Queen City—a Neutral Paper.
MECHANICS AND THEIR RIGHTS.

It is our determination, as we have before stated, to advocate to the best of our abilities, the interests of the mechanics, and working classes. It is very true, that if the mechanics wish to effect any thing, they must act for themselves. Not that we would be understood as saying that they must form a distinct party at first, but that they must know for whom they are voting, when they exercise that glorious privilege—the right of choosing their own Legislators in the councils of the state and nation,—whether they are true men. Not merely the uncompromising advocates of this party question or that, or the unswerving opponents of any other dogma; but those who understand the interests and have ever acted for the good of the laboring man, whether in or out of office, are the men to whom important political trusts should be confided. If a man takes pride in being called a Whig or Democrat, and is averse to separating from a party to which he has been long attached, let him still continue to be so called. Composing the great mass of our population, as the working men every where do, it is entirely within their power, whether belonging to one or the other of the two great parties into which the American people are divided, to effect any object or end that seems to them proper. They need not submit to the humbugs and false promises of any set of men—call them by what name you will—whose only aim is self-aggrandizement, the obtaining of office and its emoluments—regardless of the interests of any other individual or class of people.

It is well known to every one the least conversant with history, that in all former ages, when titles and wealth were looked upon as the only standards of excellence, and without which, even talent the most superior was often forced to remain unnoticed and go unrequited, the working population were looked upon as an entirely inferior class—so much so, that it was not considered important, or rather it was considered impolitic, to provide for their education or advancement in the scale of intellectual being and moral worth. Hence, no doubt originated the custom of inserting in the indentures between master and apprentice a clause requiring the former to give the latter a school education barely sufficient to enable him to prosecute his business. Consequently, had the rights of a free country, been granted them, even were they to rise to affluence, they would be unfitted to hold the reins of government, or to frame laws for their fellow men. Thus were they kept in ignorance and in moral slavery—with here and there an instance, where one, possessing a mind more vigorous and an ambition more restless than those of his fellows would rise to eminence, and even to power, in despite of all obstacles.

In the formation of our government, equal rights was one of the cardinal doctrines—we may say the cardinal principle—introduced into the constitution, and under its fostering influence the character and standing of the working class have been immeasurably advanced; and what our constitution was incapable of effecting, is being rapidly supplied, in a great measure, by the system of common schools now so justly popular throughout the union. Still much depends upon the will and action of the most interested. What they determine upon doing, they can always effect, whether they reject the political, moral or social. It seems, then, entirely unbecoming to them, in their present exalted character, to complain long of being oppressed by wrongs, a remedy for which is so entirely within their power.—Union and concert of action is all that is required, to teach those in power who may attempt to trample upon their rights, or in any way abridge their privileges, the unsafe ground upon which they stand.

A RIVER ON FIRE.—It can no longer be doubted that the Alabamians are waking up, as it will appear by the following article, that they have succeeded in setting their principal river on fire:

The *Tombigbee River on Fire*.—While Mr. J. M. Cooper was prosecuting the removal of M'Grew's Shoals, after boring to the depth of 375 feet, his augur suddenly dropped and entirely disappeared. In the space of some several moments a deep hollow sound was heard resembling the rumbling noise of distant thunder from the chasm below, and at the same instant gushed forth from the shaft, thus made a clear, transparent, oleaginous substance or liquid, which boils up very near to the effervescence of a boiling pot; which owing to the sluggishness of the current, has gradually diffused itself over the whole surface of the river. A quantity has been collected, and upon application of fire, it is found to burn equal to the sperm oil.

To gratify curiosity and make further tests, fire has been applied to