

SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1841.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Notwithstanding the hardness of the times, the depression of business, and the prostration of credit, more general improvement is going on this season in Indianapolis, than has in any former year. Masons and carpenters, who for years had relinquished their trades, have been called from retirement and made again familiar with the trowel and the plane.

We are glad to see that the buildings are of a much more durable and substantial nature than those generally erected in former years. Our citizens heretofore, on account of the high price of brick, have been compelled to erect wooden or frame dwellings; and from the same cause, houses for business in the very centre of town have been constructed with the same perishable material. This state of things is happily passing off. Brick can now be afforded at such rates that it costs but a trifle if any thing more to build and finish a substantial brick house than it does a frail wooden tenement. The time is rapidly approaching when no man will be found erecting a frame house in Indianapolis even for a dwelling, no matter how small it may be. This will not only add to the beauty and value of the place, but it will also add greatly to the security of property. In many parts of town at this time a fire in an ordinary wind would be extremely destructive, such are the number and compactness of frame buildings.

Without enumerating the many lesser buildings that have gone up this season, we will designate only those of larger dimensions and more costly superstructure. Our enterprising fellow-citizen, N. B. Palmer, Esq., has erected on the south-east corner of Washington and Illinois streets a large brick edifice intended for a hotel. It has three rooms on Washington street intended for store rooms. Directly opposite and on the north-east corner of the same streets, Messrs. Norwood, Roll, and Griffith have erected a block of three story buildings to be finished off for stores, shops, offices, &c.

The Congregation belonging to the First Presbyterian Church have commenced a house of worship that will, when completed, exceed, except the Capitol, any other public edifice in town in strength, size, and beauty.

Mr. Matthew Little has put up, in the upper part of town, a large and commodious brick building, elegantly designed, and intended for a dwelling. A. F. Morrison, Esq., is, also, about erecting a dwelling, on the corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets, that will surpass we learn, any other similar edifice in town in commodiousness and size, and richness of architectural design.

Many others, of our citizens, we understand are making arrangements to erect superb and substantial dwellings next season.

URBANA BANK.

A rumor having reached this place a few days since prejudicial to the credit of the Urbana Bank, the holders of the notes in this quarter became alarmed. Having the utmost confidence in the solvency of that institution we did not credit the rumor. It appears that we are correct in our belief of its entire soundness. A gentleman of Urbana, well acquainted with the business and strength of the Bank, in writing to a friend in this place, states that "the Bank is prepared as well as ever to meet promptly all its engagements;" and that the report was put in circulation for political effect.

Our sprightly and excellent friend of the Knightstown Courier is informed that we sincerely regret that we have permitted ourselves to be provoked into the little and undignified controversy that has existed between ourselves and the Sentinel since its existence. The only excuse we have to offer, which we admit is a lame one, is, that we did not commence it. We have, however, made the fellow beg, even at his own game, and hereafter we intend to let him alone, always remembering the old saw, "If you lie down with dogs you must expect to rise up with fleas."

A Generous Compliment.—We understand, says the Louisville Journal, that the citizens of Woodford have purchased the fine farm, in that county, on which the Hon. J. J. Crittenden was born, and made him a present of it. The price paid was \$17,000.

Mr. Ewing in the North.—The Boston Atlas says, Mr. Ewing spent the Sabbath in Salem. We hear that immediately upon his arrival, on Saturday evening, it became known to the throng about the depot that he was in the cars, and as he came forth, the cry was raised, "Three cheers for the honest Secretary!" Three enthusiastic cheers followed this call.

We have received copies of the speeches of Messrs. Botts and Proffitt on the second veto, which we shall publish as soon as we can find room for them.

IOWA ELECTION.

The following are the official returns of the late election in Iowa for Delegate to Congress. Rich was the Whig and Dodge the Opposition candidate:

| Counties. | Dodge. | Rich. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Des Moines | 601 | 581 |
| Henry | 304 | 465 |
| Jefferson | 342 | 270 |
| Johnson | 225 | 196 |
| Lee | 587 | 515 |
| Scott | 228 | 235 |
| Jones | 51 | 69 |
| Clinton | 89 | 79 |
| Jackson | 240 | 137 |
| Louisa | 190 | 233 |
| Clayton | 67 | 57 |
| Dubuque & Delaware | 363 | 225 |
| Muscatine | 252 | 216 |
| Van Buren | 715 | 585 |
| Linn | 221 | 140 |
| Cedar | 180 | 125 |
| Washington | 173 | 186 |
| | 4,828 | 4,314 |
| | Dodge's majority 514. | |

OFFICIAL

By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States that sundry secret Lodges, Clubs and Associations exist on the Northern Frontier; that the members of these Lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected fire-arms and other military materials, and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the Territories of a power with which the United States are at peace; and whereas it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides of the line, visit these lodges, and harangue the members in secret meeting, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions on the ignorant and credulous for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these Lodges have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippawa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there being. Now, therefore, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do issue this proclamation, admonishing all such evil-minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that if in any lawless incursion into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authorities they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their behalf.

And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons who may have joined these Lodges immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, or unlawful oaths, as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves. And I expect the intelligent and well-disposed members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations and illegal proceedings, and to assist the Government in maintaining the peace of the country against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-sixth.

By the President: JOHN TYLER.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

From the New York Tribune.

THE NEW CABINET.

The opinions and character of the men whom President Tyler has called around him as advisers have become the subject of universal inquiry and interest. We give such facts with regard to each as are fresh in our memory:

WALTER FORWARD, Secretary of the Treasury.—Mr. Forward is a citizen of Pittsburgh, Pa. Our first knowledge of him was as Democratic Member of Congress from his District in 1824, and an ardent champion of the American System. He united in the Caucus nomination of Mr. Crawford for President but afterward recanted, when the Jackson whirlwind swept over Pennsylvania, and went with the current. He abandoned Gen. Jackson when it became evident that he was identified with the enemies of the Protection of Home Industry. He has since been mainly out of public life, but known as a National Republican or Clay Whig, in contradistinction from the Anti-Masons, who bear sway in his section. In 1836 he was chosen a Member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, and distinguished himself in the deliberations of that body. But he has not for many years been active in politics till last season, when he took the stump for Harrison and Tyler in Western Pennsylvania with great efficiency. His high personal character and reputation for independence gave him great weight. When Gen. Harrison became President, he made Mr. Forward attorney for Western Pennsylvania, which he declined; then First Comptroller of the Treasury, which he accepted, and has since discharged the duties of that office. He is well qualified for the station to which he has been called.

JOHN MCLEAN, Secretary of War.—Mr. McLean came into Congress, if we mistake not, in 1816, as a Democratic Representative of the Warren District, Ohio. He there distinguished himself by industry and efficiency, and in 1829, was appointed Postmaster General by President Monroe. Mr. Adams was inaugurated President, and requested Mr. McLean to retain his Department, which he did throughout, though avowing himself a supporter of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. But this made no difference, since he and Mr. Adams were united in the principle that no Postmaster should be appointed or removed on account of his politics. But when Gen. Jackson was inaugurated, a different rule of action was resolved on. Mr. McLean frankly signified to the President that he could not be made the instrument of proscription, being committed against it by his public career and adverse to it in principle and feeling. Gen. Jackson thereupon appointed him an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy just then occurring, and get him out of the Post Office, which he had conducted with signal ability and success, and which was afterward so woefully mismanaged by Mr. Barry. Mr. McLean accepted the judgeship, and has since discharged its duties. In 1832, the Anti-Masonic National Convention would have nominated him for President had he not declined. He is resident, we believe, of Lebanon, Ohio, highly respected in private life, but very moderate in politics. If Mr. Tyler had made him Postmaster General, it would have been a popular selection. We can hardly

think he will resign his judgeship for the post now tendered him.

HUGH S. LEGARE, Attorney General.—Mr. Legare is a citizen of Charleston, S. C., and we believe a descendant of one of the old French Huguenot families which settled there over a century ago. He became eminent by his writings in the "Southern Review," a Quarterly published in Charleston some years since. He was appointed Charge to Belgium, by Gen. Jackson, being a warm "Union" man as opposed to Nullification. He returned to Charleston in 1836-7, and was soon after proposed for Congress and elected, turning out Hon. H. L. Pinckney (Nullifier) on a medley of political and local issues. Mr. L. went to Congress in 1837 as an Administration man, but, on the Sub-Treasury being proposed by Mr. Van Buren, he took ground against it in a profound and masterly speech, as also in a powerful "Letter to a constituent." For his course he was thrown out of Congress at the next election—Charleston being the strongest Sub-Treasury city in the Union—but he abated nothing of his warfare upon the Sub-Treasury project, speaking luminously at our Conservative State Convention last October, and repeatedly in this city and elsewhere. He has recently contributed several masterly articles on classical literature to the New York Review.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN BELL.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1841.

partment I handed to him on the evening of the same day, knowing that time was of the utmost importance in the state in which the question then was. He received the statements I gave him with manifest indifference, and alarmed me by remarking that he began to doubt whether he would give his assent (as I understood him) to any bank.

The next day (Wednesday, 18th August) was the stated time for the weekly meeting of the Cabinet with the President. Mr. Webster, Mr. Ewing, and myself, went at ten o'clock in the morning, and were informed that the President was engaged with Messrs. Berrien, Sergeant, and I think, Mr. Dawson, of Georgia. We waited until they retired, and the President made his appearance about three quarters of an hour afterwards. Mr. Badger came in soon after the President joined us. Messrs. Crittenden and Granger did not attend. The conference which ensued was a long one—lasting two hours at least, according to my recollection. I cannot pretend to detail all that was said, neither can I undertake to give the language employed by the President upon every point, nor of the members of the Cabinet. I can only state the substance of what was said upon those points which most attracted my attention.

The President commenced by stating that he had been waited upon that morning by a committee of Members of Congress, who desired to know his views upon the subject of a Bank—such a one as he could sanction. He had given them no satisfaction upon that subject, but had informed them that he would first consult with his constitutional advisers—his Cabinet, through whom he thought it most regular that his views should be communicated. He asked the opinion of his Cabinet upon the correctness of the ground he had taken; remarking at the same time, that the habit of expressing his views to Members of Congress upon subjects of so much interest, subjected him to great embarrassment and much misrepresentation. That question being disposed of, the President adverted briefly, but without much connexion, to the relation in which he stood to the Bank question, and his disposition to go as far as he could to comply with the wishes of his friends. He spoke of the relation that existed between him and his Cabinet, and how necessary it was that he should have their support. Would they stand by him? He much preferred that the whole subject should be postponed until the next session; but if it was necessary to act now, he thought a plan might be devised which, with their co-operation, might be carried through. He wondered why the Senate continued to postpone acting upon his veto message, which was yet to be disposed of. He supposed it might be held it as a rod over his head, and had some doubts whether it was proper that he should consider further upon the subject until the Senate had decided what they would do with the bill then before them. Some one present assured him that the postponement of the question pending in the Senate was intended to give time for reflection, and to prevent an impetuous debate.

The President then gave the outline of such a bank or fiscal institution as he thought he could sanction. It was to be in the District of Columbia, to have the privilege of issuing its own notes, receive moneys on deposit, and to deal in bills of exchange between the States and between the United States and foreign States. But he wished to have the opinion of his Cabinet upon it. His own consistency and reputation must be looked to. He considered his Cabinet his friends, who must stand by and defend whatever he did upon the subject. He appealed particularly to Mr. Webster for his opinion upon the point of consistency; and whether there was not a clear distinction between the old Bank of the United States—a bank of discount and deposit—and the one he now thought of proposing; and whether the constitutional question was not different. He reminded us that, in all his former speeches and reports, he had taken the ground that Congress had no constitutional power to charter a Bank which had the power of local discount. Mr. Webster pointed out the distinction between the two plans in a manner which appeared to be satisfactory to him. The substance of what he said was, as I understood him, as follows: He had a decided preference for a bank upon the plan then proposed over either of those which had been previously spoken of. He reminded the President that he had expressed his preference for a Bank which should be restricted in its dealings in bills of exchange, when certain gentlemen from the city of New York were present several weeks before. He then thought, as he did now, that it would answer all useful purposes. One ground of this reference was, and it had great weight with him, that the plan did not contemplate the consent of the States as, in any way or at any time, necessary to its existence or efficiency. He thought the plan proposed at the commencement of the session, generally known as Mr. Ewing's bill, as incongruous and objectionable on this ground. His general course of thinking on such subjects led him to prefer that, whatever power this Government asserted, or was authorized to assert, should be exercised independently of the State authority, and of the interference of the States. He thought there could be no doubt of the constitutional power to charter such a bank as was then proposed, according to the President's own modes of thinking upon that subject, if he understood them. Certainly there was a clear distinction between such a bank and the late Bank of the United States. The one now proposed was to be limited in its operations to such objects as were clearly within some of the general provisions of the Constitution, or such as were clearly necessary in the execution of others. The privilege of issuing its own notes, of dealing in exchanges, and of receiving moneys on deposit, all appeared to have immediate reference to or connexion with the power given in the Constitution over commerce between the States, over the currency, and the necessary fiscal operations of the Government in the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue. These were all subjects of national, and local or State concern.

I shall, at my leisure, state the reasons more at large which impelled me to the course I have thought proper to adopt, and at the same time furnish a narrative of all the causes, so far as they fell under my observation, which have resulted in the separation of Mr. Tyler from the party which brought him into power, and the breaking up of the Whig Administration. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN BELL.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

STATEMENT.

I called to see the President on official business on the morning (Monday, 16th August) before the first veto message was sent in. I found him reading the message to the Secretary of the Treasury. He did me the honor to read the material passages to me. Upon reading the part of it which treats of the superior importance and value of the business done by the late Bank of the United States in furnishing exchanges between the different States and sections of the Union, I was so strongly impressed with the idea that he meant to intimate that he would have no objection to a bank which should be restricted to dealing in exchanges, that I interrupted him in the reading, and asked if I was to understand, by what he had just read, that he was prepared to give his assent to a bank in the District of Columbia, with offices or agencies in the States having the privilege, without their assent, to deal in exchanges between them, and in foreign bills. He promptly replied that he thought that experience had shown the necessity of such a power in the Government. I could not restrain the immediate expression of my gratification upon hearing this avowal. I said to the President at once, that what I had feared would lead to fatal dissensions among our friends, I now regarded as rather fortunate than otherwise; that his veto of the bill then before him would lead to the adoption of a much better one. I also congratulated him upon the happy circumstance of the delay which had taken place in sending in his veto message. The heat and violence which might have been expected if the veto had been sent in immediately upon the passage of the bill, would now be avoided. Time had been given for cool reflection, and as the message did not exclude the idea of a bank in some form, no unpleasant consequences would be likely to follow. He expressed his great surprise that there should be so much excitement upon the subject; said that he had had his mind made up on the bill before him from the first, but had delayed his message that there should be time for the excitement to wear off; that nothing could be more easy than to pass a bill which would answer all necessary purposes; that it could be done in three days. The next day, having occasion to see the President again, he requested me to furnish him with such information as the War Department afforded of the embarrassments attending the transfer and disbursement of the public revenue to distant points on the frontier, in Florida, &c. He at the same time requested me to draw up a brief statement of my views upon the subject, showing the practical advantages and necessity of such a fiscal institution as he had thought of proposing. Such information as I could hastily collect from the heads of the principal disbursing bureaus of the De-

partment I handed to him on the evening of the same day, knowing that time was of the utmost importance in the state in which the question then was. He received the statements I gave him with manifest indifference, and alarmed me by remarking that he began to doubt whether he would give his assent (as I understood him) to any bank. The distinction between the old Bank of the United States lay in this; the privilege enjoyed by the old Bank, of dealing in local paper, or discounting notes having no circulation, as it might be, but between the different streets or commercial points of the same city, had no connexion with the trade of commerce between the States and remote sections of the Union, nor with the transfer of the public money from one point to another; and it had, therefore, no necessary connexion with any of the great national objects for which the bank was chartered; nor could it be claimed as an incident to any of the powers given to Congress by the Constitution. That privilege, he apprehended, was conferred upon the old Bank from the belief that without it the stock of the Bank could not be made profitable; and it was therefore considered as a necessary incident to an institution which was itself but the offspring of an incidental power. Experience, he thought, had shown clearly that such a privilege was no longer important or necessary. By confining the discounting privilege of the proposed bank to bills of exchange between this country and foreign States, and between the several States of the Union, this objection would not lie against it.

The President expressed his regret that he had not used the words "bank of discount and deposit," in his late message, so that the distinction he now took might be clearly inferred from that message, and he could not then be charged with inconsistency. Mr.