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cure his re-election to office! And then in regard to the Sub-Treasury; what are the President's opinions on that point? Have gentlemen on the other side made up their opinion? Is there to be an accommodation on this point? No, sir, the hope of it is vain.—The soil of Virginia is too pure to produce traitors. Small, indeed, is the number of those who have proved false to their principles and to their party. I knew the father of the President, Judge Tyler, of the general court in Virginia, and a purer patriot or more honest man never breathed the breath of life; and I am one of those who hold to the safety which flows from honest ancestors and the purity of blood.

Gentlemen are exulting over an event which never can and never will happen. No, gentlemen, the President never will disgrace himself, disgrace his blood, disgrace his State, disgrace his country, disgrace his children, by abandoning his party, and joining with you. Never, never. If it were among the possibilities of human turpitude to perpetrate an act like that, I cannot conceive on what principle, or for what reason, the President could rush upon a deed so atrocious, and deliver himself over to infamy so indelible. Nor do I know which would surpass in baseness, the man who would commit such an act of treason, or the party who would receive and embrace and adopt one who had thus embraced himself. No, gentlemen, no; never will the President of the United States be guilty of such a crime; and, if he did commit it, the party has too much regard for the opinions of mankind ever to receive and reward him for the deed. Treason, while in progress, is indeed always agreeable to the party or country to whose benefit it is to injure; but when it has been perpetrated, what does history tell us the fate has been of every traitor? And what ought that fate to be? If there is anything like agreement between John Tyler and the Locofoco party, it is simply and exclusively on this question of a bank. On that one point I admit that there is a great and unhappy difference of opinion between him and his political friends; but how can he be possibly go over to the other party, from whom he has always differed on every other point? On all other points, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, the bankrupt law, public economy and reform, he agrees with us. Gentlemen chuckle in the confidence that he is going to veto this bill. I do not myself think he will. But, even if he does, still I say it is a moral impossibility that there ever can exist so infamous, so unnatural a union, as that between a President who has betrayed one party and the other party directly opposed to him, who must have too much regard to their character and the opinion of mankind to receive and embrace him, if it were possible that he could prove false and faithless to his friends.

I had not the remotest idea when I entered the Senate of saying a word on the present question; but there was a species of unauthorized exultation manifested by the Senator from Pennsylvania which I could not suffer to pass. The gentleman has expressed high hopes; but they are hopes doomed to be disappointed. Fully believing this, and being for myself determined to live and die with the Whig party, I thought it right to say what I have done.

HENRY CLAY, the great American statesman, is receiving the warmest manifestations from his fellow-citizens, wherever he may chance to wend his way. On his return from Washington, his journey was not unfrequently intercepted by the people to address them at various points—but from being much fatigued, he was under the necessity of refusing to comply with most of such requests. He on one occasion spoke about twenty minutes in the most glowing and eloquent style at Weeeling, at which place he was escorted into the city by about one thousand persons. All eyes seemed to be turned to him. He it is that the Locos fear, and well may they, for he is certain death to all their hopes if elected President in 1844.—*Columbus Advocate.*

#### THE CONSEQUENCES.

Tylorism, or the Veto and its consequences, is pretty much the order of the day throughout the country. A few editors, and but few, are found to vindicate the President, in his war upon the Bank.—As it respects the influence of the discussion upon the destinies of the President, it will avail nothing. He has placed his Veto on that favorite measure, and the People have placed their Veto on him.

The discussion may, however, have an important bearing on the interests of the Nation. It may ultimately lead to an amendment in the Constitution, changing the nature of the Veto power. This, however, is almost a hopeless case, as it is almost impossible to obtain a Constitutional majority, in favor of any one measure, sufficient to effect a change, during the present state of parties.—*la. Repository.*

—The public are cautioned against a spurious emission of three dollar notes, purporting to be of the Commercial Bank of Albany: which have recently made their appearance here and in New York. These bills are understood to be printed from a plate engraved by Durand & Co. for the *Commercial Bank of Poultney, Vermont*; which has been altered so as to read *Commercial Bank of Albany, Commercial Bank of Buffalo*; and perhaps other places.

On the left hand margin of the spurious note is the figure of an Indian, with a dog and bow and arrows, not bearing a resemblance in this respect, nor in many others to the genuine three dollar notes of the Commercial Bank of Albany.—*Albany Journal.*

A LOCOCOCO BANK GONE.—We noticed a few days since that the Commercial Bank of New York had been closed by injunction. This appears not to have been unexpected in Wall street in New York; and as to the character of the bank the Tribune thus remarks:

"The capital of the bank was \$500,000. The circulation is estimated at 120,000 to 150,000 dollars. It was chartered in 1834, and has always been notorious as being a thorough Locofoco bank. Perhaps the Albany Argus, or in case that print should be oblivious, the Evening Post can tell us whether this is not the bank whose credit Solomen Townsend defended so valiantly in an interminable speech at a late session of our Legislature. Was it not at his instigation, gentlemen, that its charter was amended for the special benefit of the bank?"

HERKIMER COUNTY BANK, N. Y.—Monday the news was received of the robbery of the above bank of \$1,357 dollars, and yesterday we had the news of the arrest of the robbers and recovery of the money.

SILVER.—The result of the second crop of silver from the Washington Mine, Davidson Co., N. C., as reported by the mint was—weight of metal delivered 660 10-000 oz. weight; after melting, 657 90-100 oz.; fineness, 991-1000; value of silver, \$842 94-100; standard of gold extracted, 4 751-1000 oz.; value of gold, \$88 39-100; total amount, \$931 33-100.

The Superintendent of the Welland Canal states that the keg containing the powder used in blowing up the lock at Ailsburgh, was marked 'New York,' and the tube and fuse such as are for sale in Buffalo.

#### SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1841.

#### INDIANA JOURNAL.

The Publishers of the INDIANA JOURNAL, as usual, intend to issue it *three times a week* during the approaching session of the Legislature. As we shall not have any portion of the state printing to execute, we will be able to devote more of our time and attention to reporting and preparing for publication the Legislative proceedings; and shall, consequently, be enabled to present to our readers a more faithful and satisfactory analysis of those proceedings than heretofore, when we trust we have done so to the general acceptance of our readers. Sketches of most important debates and such documents as may be deemed of value to the public will be published. Numerous questions, touching the credit and faith of the State, measures of relief to an indebted and pecuniarily oppressed community, plans of improvement that will enable the State to progress to completion one or more of her important commercial thoroughfares, and thus lessen her liabilities and the taxes of the people, as well as other vital matters, will arise and render the session one of the most important ever convened. On all questions, either of general or sectional importance, we shall give speedy and impartial accounts.

The INDIANA JOURNAL has been established about *eighteen years*. During that time it has never swerved from its line of political duty; but has, in nights of gloom and despondency, as well as in days of brightness and hope, ever continued as an advocate of those principles upon the lasting success of which the great Whig party deem the permanency of the rich inheritance of human liberty secured and transmitted to us by the "Fathers of the Republic," to depend. Though bitter and malignant political opponents and intriguing and selfish demagogues professing the same political faith with ourselves, have attempted to crush us, we are still on the platform of personal independence; and if a generous and grateful public will continue their countenance and support, we can ever defy the assaults of open foes or the insidious attacks of pretended friends.

We conscientiously and heartily subscribe to the principles as shadowed forth in the Address to the People of the United States by the Whig members of the late Congress; and what lover of his country could do otherwise?

#### A LIMITATION OF THE VETO.

#### ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

#### THE APPOINTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO BE VESTED IN CONGRESS.

#### THE JUST RESTRICTION OF THE POWER OF DISMISSAL FROM OFFICE EXERCISED BY THE PRESIDENT.

THE ESTABLISHMENT BY CONGRESS OF A FISCAL AGENT COMPETENT TO COLLECT, SAFELY KEEP, AND DISBURSE THE PUBLIC MONEYS, TO RESTORE THE CURRENCY, AND TO EQUALIZE THE EXCHANGES OF THE COUNTRY.

THE INTRODUCTION OF ECONOMY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE DISCONTINUANCE OF ALL SINECURES AND USELESS OFFICES.

THE WILL OF THE NATION UNCONTROLLED BY THE WILL OF ONE MAN: A FRUGAL GOVERNMENT, AND NO SUB-TREASURY, OPEN OR COVERT, IN SUBSTANCE OR IN FACT: NO GOVERNMENT BANK, BUT AN INSTITUTION CAPABLE OF GUARDING THE PEOPLE'S TREASURE AND ADMINISTERING TO THE PEOPLE'S WANTS."

Such sound democratic principles will be a pillar of fire by night and a cloud by day to conduct the country to the promised blessings of a free, just, and liberal Government. *We here pledge ourselves to make them our political guide while the current of life continues to flow;* and, though they may not be as heavy and efficient, to strike blow for blow in their defence with any other press in the Union. We look upon their success as the last hope of patriots and the life-blood of the Republic. Will not the true friends of the country of every political creed and sect, throw aside all selfish feelings, discard sectional jealousies, renounce personal ambition, and rally on that broad and powerful basis of true Republicanism? There are too much virtue and intelligence abroad in the land to permit a doubt as to the right answer. The honest people will rally and the Government will yet be placed on a rock that will forever resist the assaults and seductions of Despotism from abroad, and the subverting schemes and intrigues of mad and selfish Ambition at home.

Our course in relation to State policy is well known. We are in favor, if possible, of completing a portion of the Public Works. We apprehend unless this is done, that the people may be relieved of a part of their present heavy taxes, they will not continue to submit to a greater taxation than will be required to meet the wants of an economical State Government. It is not a reasonable expectation that they will always submit to pay interest on ten or twelve millions of dollars without receiving any aid from the expenditure of that vast sum. Hold out to them an earnest that a large portion of what has been expended will soon be placed in a situation to yield a revenue, and they will cheerfully exert themselves to the utmost to save unimpaired the faith and credit of the State.

Our numerous and respectable institutions of learning will always find in us devoted friends and advocates.

Believing we have the best local currency in the West, we shall still, while the affairs of that institution continue to be as impartially and honestly administered as they now are, advocate the continuance of our State Bank.

At the suggestion and solicitation of many legal gentlemen, we intend hereafter to give an abstract of the decisions of the Supreme Court.—This, with other improvements we have in contemplation, will, we trust, render the JOURNAL more acceptable to every class of its readers.

Intending to adopt the *cash system* as speedily as possible no new subscriptions will be received unless accompanied with the money. Individuals clubbing together and forwarding the amount for three or more subscribers will be furnished the paper at *Two Dollars* per annum. Single subscriptions, *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.*

SESSION JOURNAL, *One Dollar.* Any person procuring five or more subscribers to the Session paper shall have one copy gratis. The Weekly Journal will be furnished during the Session at *Fifty Cents.*

#### DOUGLASS & NOEL.

INDIANAPOLIS, October, 1841.

— We have been requested by the Post Master at Far West to state that letters and papers directed to Port Royal, Bluffs, Waverly Mills, or Glenn's Valley, may not reach their destination. "Far West" is the only post office between Indianapolis and Martinsville. All communications intended for that neighborhood, which is about 18 miles distant from this place, should be directed to that office—otherwise they may never reach those for whom they may be intended.

P. M. General.—It is rumored, says the Cincinnati Gazette of the 8th, that WILLIAM NEIL has been offered the situation of Post Master General. Mr. N. has gone east at all events.

#### MCLEOD.

On Monday the 4th inst. The trial of this individual commenced at Utica, N. Y., for the murder of Dr. Durfee. The Jury was completed and sworn; and the Attorney General proceeded to open the case for prosecution. We have entertained the opinion for some weeks that McLeod is innocent, and would be acquitted, but from the following extract of a letter from a gentleman at the scene of trial, the final result is problematical:

"The trial of Alexander McLeod for the murder of Durfee commences to-day, all the witesses and commissions on behalf of the prisoner have arrived. The number of witesses for the prosecution is about 50. The evience for the defence is mostly documentary, taken under commissions, and about half a dozen witesses, who will be examined. The proof contained in most of these depositions can have little if any force, and throw no light whatever upon the presence or absence of McLeod at the destruction of the Caroline, or his participation in that outrage. Consequently they can be of little avail in his behalf, the main point of his defence being in the establishment of an *alibi*. Indeed, as far as I can ascertain, there are but three among all his witnesses present here or in Canada who will swear positively that he was not present on that occasion; and each of these, as I learn, will be impeached beyond all chance of salvation."

#### NEW CABINET.

The Globe of the 2d instant says that John C. Spencer, now Secretary of State of New York, has been appointed Secretary of War. The Madisonian of the 5th, however, makes no mention of it. The Globe is doubtless mistaken. Mr. Spencer is an ultra Whig.

P. S. Later information leaves no doubt that Mr. Spencer has been tendered the appointment. It is not known whether he will or will not accept.

SOUTHERN INGENUITY.—A planter of Alabama has obtained a patent for a new mode of conveying cotton to market. The bales are covered with water-proof wrappers and constructed into rafts. 'Tis said a bale well packed, two feet in height, will not draw more than six inches of water; which will enable the planter to take his cotton to market at any season of the year.

GROGAN.—The outrageous and unlawful seizure of this man within the limits of the United States, was committed by Canadian *volunteers*, and not regular soldiers of the British army, and without the presence or sanction of any commissioned officer. It is said that this case has already been made the subject of a communication by the American Government to the British Minister at Washington.

#### YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

We take the following from the St. Louis Pennant. The fever is abating in New Orleans, although fears are expressed that the change is only temporary. The Bee of the 24th ult. says:—The weather has within the last 24 hours, undergone a sudden change. The wind, as the sailors say, has changed around to the north, and we have a regular cool, wintry day. Though this unexpected variation in temperature may operate unfavorably upon those now suffering under the prevailing epidemic, still a continuance of such weather for a few days, would nearly totally arrest its desolating influence. But we have no right to expect such a state of things at this season.

It is more than probable that in a day or two, it will be again as warm as mid-summer, under which circumstances the fever will doubtless resume its ravages.

— The Philadelphia Whigs have nominated Joseph R. Ingersoll for Congress, in the place of the Hon. John Sergeant; Mr. Reed having declined running.

#### ARREST OF EDWARDS, ALIAS CALDWELL, THE GREAT FORGER.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.

The individual charged with being guilty of the recent extensive forgeries upon Messrs. Brown, Brothers, & Co., and upon Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander, & Co., of Liverpool, through their agent, Edgar Corrie, Jr. Esq., of New York, was arrested in this city on Saturday last, and is now in Moyamensing prison, awaiting the requisition of Governor Seward. It will be remembered that, some time since, the forger addressed letters to Brown and Brothers, and several other eminent firms, stating that he had been left a large property at Rio, and asking them for the names of their correspondents at that place, through whom he could transact business. Most of the houses declined transactions of the kind, because of the want of proper references. On the 10th of August, however, Messrs. Brown, Brothers, & Co. and Mr. Clibborn, formerly the agent of Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander, & Co., received letters from Messrs. Mauncell, White, & Co., of New Orleans, introducing to their acquaintance, and commanding to their attention in the most kindly terms, Mr. John P. Caldwell, who was described as planter of the highest character in the South, and every way entitled to consideration and confidence. These letters stated that Messrs. Mauncell, White, & Co. had on hand about one thousand bales of cotton, the property of Mr. Caldwell and his mother, and that he, Caldwell, was authorized to draw on them for any amount not exceeding \$30,000. The letters of introduction were written with great art and tact, upon the same kind of paper usually used by the New Orleans firm, and various commercial phrases were introduced, which, together with the closeness of the imitation of the handwriting, must have deceived the most vigilant. Correspondence was immediately opened between the pretended Southern planter, Caldwell, and Messrs. Brown, Brothers, & Co., as well as Mr. Corrie, to whom Caldwell had been referred by Mr. Clibborn, the agency of Fletcher, Alexander, & Co. having passed into his (Corrie's) hands. The matter thus in train, Caldwell enclosed each of the houses above named an order on Messrs. Mauncell, White & Co. of New Orleans, for the one thousand bales of cotton, and drew upon them for about \$25,000 each. These drafts were accepted and cashed. In one instance the money was enclosed and forwarded to Caldwell at Fredericksburg, and in the other to Alexandria. He received the two amounts, and had the cool assurance to return letters thanking the houses for their promptness and attention to his business.

On forwarding the drafts and orders to Messrs. Mauncell, White & Co. of New Orleans, those gentlemen were not a little astonished, and immediately replied that they knew no such man as Caldwell, that they had no such cotton as was described, had never written any such letters of introduction, and, in short, pronounced the whole affair a fraud. The robbery was thus detected, and the gentleman who had been so artfully plundered immediately conferred with the police of New York and Philadelphia, consulted one or two legal advisers, and attempted to ferret out the villain.

About the beginning of last week, the gentlemen to whom the matter was confided had their suspicions excited, and put their wits to work as well to weave a chain of testimony as to identify the forger. On Friday the Mayor of New York also became active to discover the whereabouts of a person whose real name is believed to be Monroe Edwards, and whose conduct had excited no little distrust. Mr. O. W. Lowndes, the well-known and efficient police magistrate of N. York, tracked Edwards to this city, arrived here on Saturday, and immediately consulted Joseph R. Hart, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar. Together, they succeeded, at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, through the medium of the post office, in ascertaining that Edwards resided at a boarding house in Front street. They forthwith obtained the necessary warrant from Recorder Vaux, and, with the assistance of High Constable William Young, arrested the suspected individual. He made no resistance whatever, and appeared perfectly self-possessed. He is about 30 years of age, five feet eight inches high, good-looking and genteel in his appearance. He is a native of Kentucky, but has resided the most of his life in Louisiana and Mississippi. He has also been in Texas, which republic, it is believed, he was compelled to leave in consequence of a fraudulent attempt with regard to some slaves. His letters in relation to this matter are quite curiosities. About \$44,000 were found in his trunk—\$32,000 in notes, and the rest in gold. The testimony against him is strong. His counsel is George M. Dallas, Esq., and the houses forged upon have engaged William M. Meredith and Joseph R. Hart, Esqrs. He has been in New York and Baltimore since he obtained the money, and intended to leave the city on Sunday morning for New Orleans—It is thought that he acted in the affair without confederates.

The members of the Indianapolis Legislative Assembly are requested to be present at the usual place of meeting on Monday evening next. Several weighty and interesting topics will then be under consideration. It is hoped that no member will absent himself—the wants of community call for prompt and efficient legislation.

THE SPEAKER.

#### CRACKERS.

A LOT of superior water crackers just received and for sale oct 13 E. JORDAN.

#### THE PALMER HOUSE,

Indianapolis, Ia.

THE undersigned has taken for a series of years, that splendid and commodious Hotel establishment recently erected in the City of Indianapolis, by N. B. PALMER, Esq. The building is nearly complete, and will be opened for the accommodation of the public about the 20th November proximo.

For favorable location, convenience of arrangement, and size and pleasantness of the rooms, this establishment will compare with any other in the state; and the undersigned hopes by the most unremitting attention, combined with his experience in the business, to merit and deserve that patronage which will justify his undertaking and enable him to administer good cheer and comfort to his guests.

His friends and the public are requested to give him a trial. oct 13 if JOHN C. PARKER.

#### STATE OF INDIANA, HAMILTON COUNTY.

In the Hamilton County Probate Court, November Term,

A. D. 1841.

Hannah Richey and Sarah A. Richey, vs. George Wise, Boston Monroe Wise, et al. Application for partition of real estate.

THE said George Wise, Boston Monroe Wise, and John Morris Wise and all others interested in the hereinabove described lands will take notice that at the next November term of the Hamilton county Probate Court, on the first day thereof, to commence and be held at the court house in the town of Noblesville in said county on the second Monday of November next, the said Hannah and Sarah will make application to said court to appoint three