

SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1841.

MCLEOD'S TRIAL.

In the Philadelphia Public Ledger we have the proceedings in this important trial of the first four days. The witnesses on the part of the prosecution had all been examined, as well as a part of those for the defense. The prosecution fully established the following facts:—That the steam boat Caroline was attacked and burned by a company of Canadian out-laws—that A. Durfee, one of the persons on board the boat, was murdered by a shot through the head—that McLeod was seen to enter one of the seven or eight boats that went on the expedition—that he was thought to be recognized by one of the attacked party, in the boat—that he was seen early in the morning succeeding the destruction of the boat, at the little town opposite the place where the boat was—that he was heard to brag and vapor as to what he had done in the affair—that he was heard say, "I killed one d—d Yankee and here is the blood of him!" These facts were established by many witnesses.

On the part of the defense it was proven that McLeod on the night of the destruction of the Caroline, staid at a tavern near Chippewa, on the Canada side—that he knew nothing of the expedition until the next morning, and that he expressed regret on that account, as he would like to have been one of the murderous gang. Commissions of the evidence of some one or more in each boat engaged in the expedition have been taken, which show that McLeod was not in either of the boats. McNabb, the getter up and planner of the expedition swore that McLeod was not one of the company, as he had a correct and full list of them made out, for the purpose of bestowing some mark of distinction on each of them. In short, it was fully proven by the oral and written testimony of a large number of witnesses, that McLeod was not engaged directly or indirectly in the affair of burning the steam boat Caroline; but that he boasted of being so as is fully established.

The result of the trial no doubt will be an acquittal. The country, however, will have sufficiently vindicated her honor by a refusal to surrender McLeod without a trial. We rejoice in the prospect that this matter is about to be adjusted in a manner that will prevent war, and at the same time sustain our national dignity and character.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Whigs have sustained a defeat for Governor. Thomas, the Locofoco candidate is elected by about one thousand majority. The House of delegates is against the Whigs by a small majority. The Senate is decidedly Whig. The Whigs lost their candidate by inactivity. Thomas' vote falls behind that of Van Buren last fall, but a few hundreds, while Johnson's vote is thus short of that received by General Harrison. For their inertness and indifference, the President's vetoes and general course in relation to removals from and appointments to office are given as reasons. The same reasons seem to have inspired the Opposition in proportion as they dispirited the Whigs.

GEORGIA.

previously accepted the place of Postmaster General.

There is one vacancy [in the Board of Equalization] which they, [the Legislature] will be obliged to fill; that of the member from the 10th judicial circuit, Andrew Evans of Owen county. He was indicted for *forgery* at the recent Circuit Court held at Spencer; convicted of that crime, having forged promissory notes to a large amount—some eight hundred dollars in all—and is now safely lodged in the Penitentiary in Jeffersonville."—*Scrap.*

If Evans had been sent to the Penitentiary for *perjury* instead of *forgery*, George A. Chapman would have been the last man to have alluded to the fact.

FROM MEXICO.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF SEPTEMBER 25.

Vera Cruz papers to the 1st instant contain some interesting items of intelligence. Another struggle is about to take place among the different leaders of Mexico for the mastery in that self-abused country. Santa Anna has collected a considerable force at Perote, where he reviewed his troops on the 30th ult. Several corps were on their march from different points to join the main body. No one supposed this force was intended immediately to operate either against Yucatan or Texas—though it might eventually take one or the other direction, according to circumstances.

At Xalisco, in Guadalajara, a state convention had been held. It declared in favor of the constitution of 1824—formed a state convention, and appointed Gen. Paredes Governor. The State of Guanajuato, Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas, Xalapa, and, indeed, all of Southern Mexico, have followed that example, and pronounced in favor of restoring the constitution of 1824.

The Censor of the 1st September (the latest received) asserts that "Governor Paredes approaches the central capital, operating in union with an old friend, who has with him *some companions*." The old friend alluded to, is undoubtedly Santa Anna; and when it is considered that the Censor paper has long been the mouth-piece of the sentiments of that chief, it gives force to a report that he has formed a union with the Federalists for the double purpose of driving the present usurpers from power, and regaining the reins of government which he lost on his defeat at San Jacinto. A gentleman who arrived at Vera Cruz with the conducta on the 31st, and who has arrived here, informs that they met Santa Anna's army on the road; and the belief was general, and freely expressed by the citizens, that he was marching upon the capital.

The Cosmopolita of Mexico assures its readers that Gen. Arista, who was charged by the Government with subduing the Texans and Indians, is about to proceed to the capital, ostensibly with the purpose of putting down the insurrection of Paredes. General Bravo has been called to the capital; and we are informed that Bustamante is inclined to march against Paredes in person, but that he is opposed in this step by Almonte.

Large quantities of goods, it is complained of, are smuggled through the Pacific ports of Tepic and Mazatlan, and that some of them find their way nearly over to the Gulf towns.

The small-pox and yellow fever both prevailed to considerable extent at Vera Cruz.

A conducta arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th, from Mexico, with \$633,000.

The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor of the New Orleans Courier:

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 1, 1841.

Since our last there has been a revolution which bids fair to upset the present Government. It commenced about the beginning of last month in Guadalajara. On the 25th ult. Vera Cruz pronounced in its favor. Xalapa, parts of the State with the city of Guanajuato, and most of the Southern States of Mexico, have all declared for the plan of Jabisco, which is to put down the 15 per cent. law—reform the Pauta de Camisoles, and the tariff, with several other reforms. It is thought that Santa Anna was privy to the whole of it, and more especially as he has gone to Perote, where they say he has 1,200 followers, and there is little doubt he will go on to Mexico with but trifling, if any opposition, and will of course put down the present authorities, and will place himself and friends in their places. It is to be hoped that this revolution will create favorable changes; in fact, it is positively expected by the generality of the better classes of people, and we are inclined to think business must revive here in a very short time. Government must give some impulse to importations, which are the principal support of their administration. Personal or direct taxes will always meet with great opposition. Never before have things been in a worse state than they are now in Vera Cruz; and letters from Mexico assure us that the times are still worse there.

FROM TEXAS.

Gen. Houston has been elected President by a large majority. We copy the following from the Houston Star:

"NEWS FROM THE WEST.—We learn by a letter received from San Patricio, written by the Hon. L. S. Hagler, that a party of about fifty men, consisting of the company of minute men of San Patricio, and a few volunteers from Gonzales, lately made an excursion to the southern extremity of Padre Island, and in the afternoon of the 17th ult. surprised and captured a Mexican captain and nine soldiers, who were stationed at a 'rancho' at that place. These soldiers made no resistance. They were taken with their arms and horses to San Patricio, and placed in the hands of the Chief Justice of that county, to be exchanged for the same number of Texan prisoners in Matamoras. The captain stated that the Mexican authorities of that city would consent to make the exchange, and he has written to Gen. Anzua to request that Mr. Dimmit may be included in the number of the prisoners to be exchanged. According to the statements of these prisoners, and information received from some Irish settlers at the southern extremity of Padre Island, there are now only one hundred infantry in Matamoras. In Camargo, Col. Fernandez has only fifty men under his command, part infantry and part cavalry. The horses of the cavalry are said to be so poor that they can scarcely walk. On the Little Colorado, about 25 miles from Matamoras, Colonel Villareal is stationed with about forty 'rancheros' (country militia.) Higher up the country Col. Ramirez is ranging with from fifty to one hundred men; he is regarded as a robber, and is a traitor to the traders of either party. According to these estimates the whole Mexican force on the Rio Grande does not exceed three hundred troops. The volunteers now assembled at San Patricio muster nearly fifty men, and they are daily expecting an attack from Villareal or Ramirez. It is quite doubtful however, whether either of these colonels will muster 'valor' to make an attack upon a set of men who seem willing to cope with five times their number of Mexicans."

TEMPERANCE.—In Northampton, Mass., there is not a place where spirituous liquors can be obtained.

ABOLITION LECTURERS—DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT, &c.

A number of imported lecturers on abolition have visited our city during the past ten days, and attempted on several occasions to enlighten our citizens on the subject of slavery. We suppose that they are missionaries hired by the anti-slavery societies in the east, to awaken us to a sense of our sins, and to tell us what is our duty in regard to the unfortunate slaves of the south. We are opposed to all such itinerant demagogues. If our own citizens choose to meet together to discuss any subject, by which the interest and welfare of community could under any circumstances be affected, we would not have the least impediment thrown in their way. We believe FREE discussion to be one of the most glorious attributes of republican government. But while we wish to see every good citizen secured and protected in that right, we will not by our presence, or other means, countenance *hirelings*, who travel from one community to another, exciting and disturbing all, without the least benefit to any. To those who are willing to listen to such men, we offer no objection. To the conscientious and disinterested patriot, who, acting under the influence of Deity, in the discussion of abolition, we will at all times extend the hand of fellowship, and bid him God speed. But God will protect and defend His chosen servants. The abolitionist He sends forth will go where the sin exists, and as He protected Daniel in olden days, so will He defend those who go into the den of the slave holder to do his work. Slavery is both a moral and a political evil. In the latter sense we have nothing to do with it; but in the former, it is our duty to bear constant testimony against it, and at all times to rebuke the spirit of despotism whenever it may attempt to infuse itself into our institutions beyond that point acknowledged in the formation of our government. This much we say for ourselves.

While we condemn so decidedly the introduction of *eastern* gentlemen to enlighten us, we condemn as

far more dangerous, and more to be feared the mobocratic spirit manifested by some persons on one even-

ing when an abolition meeting was held in the street.

We understand that application was made to the owners of the several churches in the city for the use of

the lecturers, but that all were refused, except one, which was occupied one evening and then closed

against them. They had occupied the Warner building, but representations having been made to the

Trustees of that house, of the probability of a mob

and injury being done to the house in case it were

again occupied, the Trustees saw proper to close it also.

As an alternative the Abolitionists went in the

street, and whilst a Mr. Burleigh was speaking several

eggs were thrown at him, or into the crowd, and we regret to say that several ladies who were in

attendance had their clothes much injured. Some of our

best and most respectable citizens attended, participated in and sustained that meeting. Citizens with

their wives were there, whose characters have at all times commanded respect in this community, and it

was their right thus to assemble, and they should have been protected. Such an outrage is a disgrace to the town, and every honorable citizen should frown down any attempts of the kind.

This is not the way to put down abolition; on the

contrary it is calculated to advance that party. There

are many persons who will join and defend a per-

secuted sect, from a principle which is commendable in

human nature. A more effective plan was adopted,

as we are credibly informed by our neighbors in the

vicinity of Milton. An abolition lecturer requested

the use of the public school house—permission was

given him to occupy it—it was lighted up, and the

itinerant took his seat at the desk; he waited anxiously

for the appearance of his audience—he waited long

but no one came—the candles were extinguished, and

so the matter ended. Was it not effectual?—*Richmond Palladium.*

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He then left, and no knowledge was had of his movements, until he was found dead yesterday afternoon. Important papers are said to have been found upon his body, but of their character we are not informed. Rumor says four persons are implicated in the murder of the girl.

MARRIED—On Oct. 13, at South Hanover, Ia., by the Rev. John F. Crowe, D. D., A. M. BROWN, Esq., of Indianapolis, to Miss MARY A. MAXWELL, of the former place.

THE WONDERFUL CURES.

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry in Pulmonary Consumption, have excited the astonishment of all who have witnessed its marvellous effects; there is no account of a medicine, from the earliest ages, furnishing a parallel; the almost miraculous cures effected by this extraordinary medicine, is unprecedented. The subjoined letter from a respectable citizen is one among the many proofs which we have received of its virtues. The following letter will show the great utility of the Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry in destroying the fatal Ravager, by its use in due season.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15, 1840.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Permit me to take the liberty of writing to you at this time to express my approbation, and to recommend to the attention of heads of families and others your invaluable medicine—the Compound Syrup of *Prunus Virginiana* or Wild Cherry Bark. In my travels of late I have seen in a great many instances the wonderful effects of your medicine in relieving children of very obstinate complaints, such as Coughing, Wheezing, Coughing of Phlegm, Asthmatic attacks, &c. I should not have written this letter, however, at present, although I have felt it my duty to add my testimony to it for some time, had it not been for a late instance where the medicine above alluded to was instrumental in restoring to perfect health an "only child," whose case was almost hopeless, in a family of my acquaintance. "I thank Heaven, said the doting mother, my child is saved from the jaws of death! O how I feared the relentless ravager! But my child is safe! is safe!"

Beyond all doubt Wild Cherry Syrup is the most valuable medicine in this or any other country. I am certain I have witnessed more than one hundred cases where it has been attended with complete success. I am using it myself in an obstinate attack of Bronchitis, in which it proved effectual in an exceeding short time, considering the severity of the case. I can recommend it in the fullest confidence of its superior virtues; I would advise that no family should be without it; it is very pleasant and always beneficial—worth double and often ten times its price. The public are assured there is no quackery about it. R. JACKSON, D. D. Formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Utica, N. Y. For sale by

Oct 16 CRAIGHEAD & BRANDON, Agents.

MADISON.