

Carroll Free Press:

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OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Columbus, Friday, Jan. 8th, 1836.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. January 8th 1836 the members of the Convention assembled.

The following gentlemen were selected as officers of the Convention:

- For President, Benjamin Tappan, of Jefferson. As Vice Presidents, 1st Cong. Dist. E. S. Haines, of Hamilton. 2d " " Mark T. Mills, Dark. 3d " " Benj. Brandon. 4th " " Saml. Caldwell, Warren. 5th " " James London, Brown. 6th " " Wm. C. Walton, Monroe. 7th " " David Crouse, Ross. 8th " " David Smith, Franklin. 9th " " David Ewing, Fairfield. 10th " " Robt T. Forsman, Greece. 11th " " Wilson Shannon, Belmont. 12th " " James Jeffries, Musking. 13th " " James Hoagland. 14th " " Joshua Seney. 15th " " Joseph D. Wolf, Portage. 16th " " Benj. Adams, Getuga. 17th " " John Armstrong, Columbia. 18th " " Jason Jones. 19th " " R. T. Anderson, Harrison.

- For Secretaries, 1st Wm. W. McKaig of Columbiana. 2d John B. Weller, Butler. 3d Saunders Van Ranssaler, Stark. 4th Wm H. Hunter, Huron. 5th Isaac Parrish, Guernsey. 6th Thomas B. Tilton, Montgomery.

There were delegates in attendance from 62 counties. Those from Columbiana were, Emor T. Weaver, John Hastings, Wm. W. McKaig, Joseph Thompson, jr. Samuel Creswell, Benj. Blackburn, Wm Armstrong, John Armstrong, George Smith, F. A. Blockson, Noah Frederick, Isaac Wilson.

From Stark—Matthias Shepler, Harmon Stidger, Thomas Blackburn, Sanders Van Ranssaler, John Harris, D. A. Starkweather, Matthew Johnson, Peter Kauffman.

Trumbull—Thomas J. McLain, Arthur Patrick, T. R. De Wolf.

Jefferson—Benjamin Tappan, Richard Hooker, James McKinney, John S. Patterson, Wm. Fleming, John K. Sutherland, Thomas S. Wilson.

Harrison—Alexander Patterson, Joseph Rea, Peter B. Ankeny, Wm Boggs, R. T. Anderson, Anderson Grimes.

Tuscarawas—Walter M. Blake and F. D. McMeal.

On Saturday, January 9th, the committee appointed to select and report the name of one person to serve as Elector from each Congressional District, made the following report, which was agreed to.

- 1st Cong. District, Jacob Felter. 2d " " James B. Cameron. 3d " " David S. Davis. 4th " " James Fife. 5th " " John J. Higgins. 6th " " Joseph Morris. 7th " " James Sharp. 8th " " John McElvain. 9th " " William Trevisitt. 10th " " David Robb. 11th " " Hugh M'Comb. 12th " " Robert Mitchell. 13th " " James Mathews. 14th " " Joshua Seney. 15th " " Stephen N. Sargent. 16th " " Thomas J. McLain. 17th " " Noah Frederick. 18th " " Jacob Briggs. 19th " " James Means.

Senatorial Electors—Othuel Looker and John M. Goodnow.

On motion of Mr. Humphreys, the convention then proceeded to vote viva voce for a candidate for Governor.

- On the 1st count Eli Baldwin had 30 votes. John Hamm 16. Samuel Spangler 11. John Thompson 6. Thomas L. Hamer 5.

It appearing that no one had a majority of all the votes given, the Convention then proceeded to vote the second time, when the following was the result:

- Eli Baldwin, 46. John Hamm, 12. Samuel Spangler, 8. John Thompson, 4. Thomas L. Hamer, 1.

It appearing on the second vote, that ELI BALDWIN had a majority of all the votes given, he was, by the President of the Convention declared to be duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. Flood, the following resolution was agreed to unanimously:

Resolved, That we unanimously recommend ELI BALDWIN to the democratic party of Ohio, as their candidate for Governor at the next annual election; and we pledge to him our undivided support.

On motion of Mr. Bolt; it was ordered by the Convention, that a committee of five be appointed to wait on Eli Baldwin and inform him of his nomination by this Convention, as a candidate for Governor.

Whereupon, Messrs. G. D. Bolt, G. H. Flood, George Smith, of Columbiana, Wm. Medill, and Wm. O'Conner, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

Two o'clock, P. M. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Flood from the committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Baldwin and inform him of his nomination, reported that the committee had discharged the duties assigned to them, and they informed the Convention that Mr. Baldwin was now present.

Mr. Baldwin then rose and addressed the Convention in the following manner:

Gentlemen of the Convention, It is with unfeigned sentiments of gratitude, I acknowledge the honor conferred upon me by the nomination of this highly respectable and enlightened body of my fellow citizens, to the responsible office of Governor of one among the largest, most intelligent and enterprising States of this Union. I feel that the spontaneous expression of this Convention, has not been made in my favor in consequence of any peculiar qualifications of the humble individual upon whom it has been conferred, to discharge the duties of that station, with greater propriety or more for the public interest, than might be done by hundreds of his fellow citizens within the state, and of many Gentlemen, composing this Honorable body from whom it emanated. But he attributes it in some measure, to his long residence in the State, and to his uniform adhesion to Democratic principles. All he can promise, should his fellow citizens throughout the State respond to the nomination in October next, by electing him to that office; is that he will devote his talents, whatever they may be, to a faithful discharge of his duties with a single eye to the public good.

Now Gentlemen, please to accept the sincere acknowledgements of my thanks for the partiality shown me on this occasion, together with my sincere and most fervent prayers, that Divine Providence will smile on you and grant you a prosperous journey to your friends and families in the different and distant parts of the State, from whence you came at this most unpleasant season of the year to discharge a trust delegated to you by your democratic fellow citizens, with so much cheerfulness and patriotism.

Corresponding Committees for each Congressional District, consisting of one in each county, were appointed. For the county of Carroll, Col. Matson Ayres was appointed one of the corresponding committees, in this district.—Sundry resolutions were passed complimenting Gen. Jackson, Governor Lucas and Senator Benton; and approving the nomination of Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President of the United States. A committee was also appointed to prepare and publish an address to the Democratic Party of Ohio. Convention adjourned sine die.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Monday, January 11, 1836.

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

Mr. Clay rose and said, it must be obvious to every observer of passing events, that our affairs with France are becoming every day more and more serious in their character, and are tending to a crisis. Mutual irritations are daily occurring, from the animadversions of the public press, and among individuals, in and out of office in both countries. And a state of feeling, greatly to be deprecated, if we are to preserve the relations of peace, must certainly be the consequence.

According to the theory of our Constitution, our diplomatic concerns with foreign countries are entrusted to the President of the United States, until they reach a certain point involving the question of peace or war, and then Congress is to determine on that momentous question. In other words, the President conducts our foreign intercourse; Congress alone can change that intercourse from a peaceable to a belligerent one. This right, to decide the question of war, carries along with it the right to know whatever has passed between our own Executive and the Government of any foreign Power. No matter what may be the nature of the correspondence—whether official or not—whether formal or informal—Congress has the right to a full and all information whatever which may be in the possession of the other branch of the Government. No Senator here could have failed to have been acquainted with the fact that the contents of a most important despatch or document has been discussed, and a most important overture canvassed in the different newspapers—in private and political circles—by individuals: every body, in fact, knows what has taken place, except the Congress of the United States. The papers friendly to the Administration—indeed, the whole circle of the American press—are in possession of the contents of a paper which this body has not been allowed to see; and I have one jour-

nal, a Southern Administration journal, before me, which states a new and important fact in reference to it. I have said that our situation with France grows every day more embarrassing—the aspect of our relations with her more and more dark and threatening. I could not, therefore, longer delay in making the following motion. I should have done so before but for a prevalent rumor that the President would soon make a communication to Congress, which would do away the necessity of the resolution which I now submit, by laying before Congress the information, which is the object of my motion. He has not, however done so; and probably will not, without a call from the Senate.

Mr. Clay then offered the following resolutions, which lie upon the table for one day:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate (if it be not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest) whether, since the termination of the last Congress, an overture, formal or informal, official or unofficial, has been made by the French Government to the Executive of the United States, to accommodate the difficulties between the two Governments respecting the execution of the convention of the 4th day of July 1831; and particularly whether a despatch from the Duc de Broglie, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Charge d'Affaires at Washington, was read, and a copy of it furnished by him to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of indicating a mode in which these difficulties might be removed.

Resolved, also, under the resolution above mentioned, in the event of any such overture having been made, that the President be requested to inform the Senate what answer was given to it; and if a copy of any such despatch was received, that he be further requested to communicate a copy of it to the Senate.

The resolutions lie one day under the rule.

The possibility of a rupture with France came into discussion upon Mr. Besson's Resolutions in the Senate yesterday, but without eliciting any decided opinions on the present condition of affairs between the two countries. A resolution, offered by Mr. Clay on the preceding day, was yesterday adopted in the same body, calling on the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate, if it be not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest, whether since the termination of the last Congress, any overture, formal or informal, official or unofficial, has been made by the French Government to the Executive of the United States, to accommodate the difficulties between the two Governments respecting the execution of the convention of the 4th day of July, 1831; and particularly whether a despatch from the Duc de Broglie, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Charge d'Affaires at Washington, was read, and a copy of it furnished by him to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of indicating a mode in which the difficulties might be removed; and in the event of any such overture having been made, requesting the President to inform the Senate what answer was given to it; and if a copy of any such despatch were received, that a copy of it be communicated in the Senate.

Upon the motion of Mr. Leigh, an amendment was made to this call, going to include a copy of the note of M. Serurier, mentioned in the President's Message to Congress of the 25th February, 1835, and not then communicated, for the reasons stated in the report of the Secretary of State to the President on the subject.

The answers to these calls will be looked for with almost as much interest as the expected Special Message. Nat. Int.

OHIO LEGISLATURE. IN SENATE.

Wednesday, January 13.

CHAPELAIN OF THE PENITENTIARY.

The Senate then took up the bill from the House to repeal the 21st section of the act to carry into effect the law for the punishment of crime, making provision for a Chaplain to the Penitentiary.

Mr. Vincent rose and moved that the bill be postponed till the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Lidey asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered accordingly.

Mr. McMechan supported the motion for postponement. He alluded to the fact, that the question had been discussed by the people only in a few counties—that in his own district, no opinion whatever had been expressed either for or against the measure. The law had been in operation but for a short period, and he was in favor of its remaining on the Statute Book at least for a year, when its merits would be tested, and members could come prepared to vote on it understanding-

ly. He also alluded to the favorable testimony of the Directors, and of every visitor who had made himself acquainted with its operation, of its salutary effects, so far as the convicts. For these and other reasons which he gave, he hoped the motion would prevail.

A lengthened discussion then ensued, in which, Mr. Medary opposed the motion to postpone, and discussed generally the merits of the bill; the unconstitutionality, as he asserted, of the act which it went to repeal; the dangers which must arise from the Legislature creating a State Priest, &c.

Mr. James spoke a considerable length in favor of the motion—denied that the employment of this officer to afford religious and other instruction to convicts immured within the walls of the Penitentiary, had any connection with Church and State; he discussed the constitutional question, on which he had no scruples—referred to the 3d section of the 8th article of the Constitution, in which it is expressly enjoined that "religion, morality, and virtue," shall be encouraged, so as not to interfere with the rights of conscience—the expediency of the measure he considered the true question, and on this objections might be raised.

Mr. McMechan spoke again to the question.

Mr. Medary rejoined, and was followed by Mr. Kirby and Mr. McLaughlin on the same side, and against the motion to postpone.

The question was then taken, when the motion to postpone was carried, 20 to 15, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Crouse, Cox, Donally, Florence, Houston, Howard, James, Kendall, King, McMechan, Morse, Newell, Price, Scott Sharp, Steele Taylor, Vincent, and Wadsworth—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Blake, Granger, Hopkins, Hunt, Kirby, Lidey, Medary, McLaughlin, Patterson, Ravenscroft, Shepler, Spangler, Thompson, Wellhouse, and Spaker—15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 13.

Mr. Armstrong, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill to authorize the Auditor of Carroll county to make deeds in certain cases: read the first time.

The following bills were received from the Senate, and read the first time, to wit: A bill for the relief of Enoch Rosh; a bill for the relief of Simpson McPadden, and others; a bill to incorporate the Richmond Water Company; a bill to lay out a State road in the counties of Licking and Delaware; and a bill to incorporate the Wellsville and Fairport Rail Road Company.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Mr. Hough, from the select committee on the subject of Imprisonment for Debt, reported the following preamble and resolutions, on the 31st ult., which were agreed to, to wit:

Whereas doubts are entertained as to the justice and policy of the existing laws of this State on the subject of "Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt;" And whereas the degree and extent of the evil resulting from the execution of those laws are in differently and imperfectly known; Therefore,

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to cause to be addressed, by the Secretary of State, to the Sheriffs of the several counties of this State, a circular letter, requesting of them respectively answers to the following interrogatories, to wit:

- 1st. How many individuals have within your county, and within the year ending on the last day of December, 1835, been arrested on original process for debt? 2d. How many were discharged upon special bail? 3d. How many were committed for want of bail? 4th. How many were delivered up by their bail and imprisoned? 5th. How many were discharged by their creditors without bail? 6th. How many have been imprisoned upon process after judgment? 7th. How many have been discharged by their creditors, in such cases the debt remaining unpaid? 8th. How many have been discharged under the Insolvent Laws? 9th. What was the amount of the debt in each of the above cases? 10th. How long was the party detained in custody or in jail, in each case? 11th. And in how many cases were the jailer's fees paid by the creditors? Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to lay the information thus collected; also; any other information touching this subject, of which his Excellency may be possessed, before the Legislature, at the next session.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Introduced by Mr. Humphreys, as noticed in the Proceedings of the 8th inst., and laid on the table. Whereas, a long and continued course of depredation was committed on the commerce of the United States, by an existing Government, of France, and which is even yet without compensation or atonement, although the rights of all nations have ever been respected and unmolested by our Government, which has at all

times with exemplary moderation and alterable firmness asserted its own, by adopting the wise and dignified principle, not to require what was not right, nor to acquiesce in what is wrong.

And whereas, after more than twenty years of unceasing endeavors to obtain a fair compensation for manifold injuries committed most wantonly on the citizens of these States, France did at length bind herself, by a solemn treaty, which was duly ratified, to pay to the Government of the United States a specific sum as a compensation for those depredations, and further has and does acknowledge the justice of our claims through all the at present established departments of her Government; but has recently assumed that she felt bound to consider as offensive certain parts of an annual communication of the President to Congress, such as the Constitution of this country required him to make, and now as a preliminary, demands that concessions be made by the President of the United States, previous to the payment of the sum stipulated in the said treaty; thus interfering and tending to control the intercommunications between the co-ordinate branches of our Government.

If France feels exquisitely sensitive on points which (only) apparently affect her national honor, how much more so ought Americans to feel on points which not only affect their national honor, but likewise their National Independence? Attached by every tie which can bind the affections and interest of civilized man to the blessings of a free and independent government, and reposing unlimited confidence in the patriotic energies of the American character, when compelled to enter into arduous competition with foreign nations, in defence of our right and national honor, we will not submit to earthly dictation. The annals of our common country shall not be tarnished with the foul reproach; and lest justice should, either at home or abroad, be considered as an acquiescence in the rights of foreign powers, to assume the power to dictate or control the official communications between the co-ordinate branches of our Government—

Be it therefore resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, in Legislature assembled, consider it to be their duty to express their entire approbation of the dignified course pursued by the President, through the course of his negotiation with France on this important question, and cordially respond to the just and enlightened views which he has presented thereon, in his late Message to the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the State of Ohio, can not, will not consent to any such concessions as appear to be required by a branch of the French Government.

Resolved, That the people of Ohio pledge themselves to sustain the General Government in whatever course of policy may be required to preserve the interests and to support the hitherto untarnished lustre, of our national character.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and is hereby requested to forward a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions to the President and Vice President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Occupations & Professions of Members.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Farmers,	23	35	58
Lawyers,	6	11	17
Merchants,	3	10	13
Doctors,	1	4	5
Printers,	2	2	3
Surveyors,	0	2	2
Millers,	1	1	2
Masons,	0	2	2
Carpenters,	0	2	2
Painters,	0	1	1
Watch maker,	1	0	1
Blacksmith,	0	1	1
House joiner,	0	1	1

Places of Nativity.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Ohio,	2	5	7
Pennsylvania,	11	17	28
Virginia,	9	13	22
New England,	5	12	17
Maryland,	2	6	8
New York,	4	7	7
New Jersey,	1	3	4
Kentucky,	1	2	3
Dalaware,	1	1	2
North Carolina,	1	0	1
Ireland,	2	3	5
England,	0	1	1
Germany,	1	0	1

AGE.

The Constitution requires Senators to be not under thirty, and Representatives to be not under twenty five years of age. In the present Legislature, the youngest member of the Senate is 33, and the oldest is 56 years. The youngest member of the House of Representatives is 26 and the oldest 67. The average of ages in each House is, however, nearly the same—it being 42 (nearly) in the House of Representatives, and 42½ in the other branch.

	Senators.	Reps.	Total.
From 26 to 30 years	0	10	10
of 30 to 35,	5	11	16
35 to 40,	9	13	21
40 to 45,	22	32	54
45 to 50,	0	7	7
50 to 55,	0	7	7

O. S. Journal.

A motion was made at the present session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania—that the Clerk of the House be requested to furnish each member with a pair of skates, for his amusement during Christmas holidays.

There are many things more ridiculous than this, done by the Solons of our state particularly during the afternoon sessions, which are a species of saturnalia. On such an occasion, a year or two since it was proposed to make a certain turnpike gate free for funerals. An amendment was offered, so as to include masonic processions; and an amendment to that, proposed, that Masons, to pass free, should wear their shirt tails on the outside of their pantaloons, instead of inside, the usual method.

The skates were probably an allusion to the propensity of members to skate off to town, during the Christmas holidays, and frolic at the public expense.—Vade Mecum.

A Fix.—The Wyoming Republican tells the following story, and endorses it as fact. It is a tale of easy digestion, though perhaps not so easily digested;—"Not long since a large crane laid siege to an eel in the Susquehanna, which happened to be fast to an outline, and swallowed it.—The eel not liking confinement, passed on through the crane, taking of course the hook and end of the loop line with him. When the owner of the line visited the river in the morning, to his astonishment he found the crane a fast prisoner, standing as nearly erect as he could, with the eel squirming about his eggs. Both were taken by the fisherman, he no doubt considering the bird clear gain."

SUBSTITUTE OF STEAM.

The following plan has been addressed by Mr. John Galt to the editor of the Greenock Advertiser:—

"The fatal explosion of the Earl Grey steamer at the quay has induced me to try if the principle of my pressure syphon of which you had the goodness to insert some notice, could be applied to propel vessels, and the result has been so perfectly satisfactory, that I find myself actuated by humanity to make it public that others may test the experiment the simplicity of which is not the least of its merits, viz:

"Take a cylinder and subjoin to the bottom of it in communication a pipe—fill the pipe and the cylinder with water—in the cylinder place a piston as in that of the steam engine, and then with a Bramah's press and a simple obvious contrivance which the process will suggest, force the water up the pipe the pressure of which will raise the piston. This is the demonstration of the first motion.

"Second—When the piston is raised, open a cock to discharge the water, and the piston will descend.

"This is the demonstration of the second motion and is as complete as the motion of the piston in the cylinder of the steam engine, and a power is attained as effectually as steam, without risk of explosion, without the cost of fuel, capable of being applied to any purpose in which steam is used, and to an unmeasurable extent. The preservation of the water may in some cases be useful, and this may be done by a simple contrivance, viz by making the cock discharge into a conductor, by which the water may be conveyed back at every stroke of the piston into the pipe at the end of which the Bramah's press acts.

"My condition does not allow me to do more than to solicit that the experiment may be tested. Although no mechanic, I yet believe myself mechanician enough to see the application of the principle."

NEGRO INSURRECTIONS.

The following is an extract of a Letter to a member of congress, dated

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.

"There is not a syllable of local news of interest, or worth relating, except a little just related to me by Capt. Seileck, of the Bayou Sara packet boat Huntsville.—He informs me that an insurrection of the negroes was detected in East Feliciana, on Christmas eve, in which upwards of forty were found with arms, and two whites, one an overseer, and the other an abolitionist; both in fact, were abolitionists, and were both hanged on the Saturday morning following. The conspiracy was disclosed by a confidential servant of a Mr. Nicholls, of Jackson, who told his master he wished to save his life. A great many of the most confidential servants of families were detected in this infernal plot. Great excitement prevails throughout the country. The citizens of St. Francisville and West and East Feliciana, are all in arms, and patrolling the country, and the planters, many of them, coming into town for safety.

TO CORRECT MUSTINESS IN GRAIN

Corn which is housed without being thoroughly dried, or which is stored in a damp place, acquires a musty smell and taste, which render it unfit for the custom ary uses; but this alteration affects only the outer covering, and not the substance of the kernel, it may be easily removed by throwing on the grain double its weight of boiling water, carefully stirring the mass till the water becomes cold. The spoiled kernels, which swim upon the top must then be removed, the water poured off and the grain spread to dry. M. Poscher preferred employing for this purpose boiling water rendered slightly alkaline, and after wards washing the grain in pure water. When corn has been heated, or manifestly injured, the vegeto-animal portion is almost always changed; the farina will not ferment well; and the bread made from it is unwholesome: such grain will answer for starch.—Chaptal.

Know thyself, enough for man to know.