

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1836.
IN SENATE.

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, and a number of memorials and petitions from various quarters, praying for the recognition of the independence of Texas, made the following report:

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, sundry memorials, and other proceedings of various meetings of the People, all recommending the recognition of the independence of Texas, has acceding to order, had them under consideration, and now beg leave to submit to the Senate the following report and resolution:

The right of one independent Power to recognise the fact of the existence of a new Power, about to assume a position among the nations of the earth, is incontestable. It is founded upon another right—that which appertains to every sovereignty to take care of its own interests, by establishing and cultivating such commercial or other relations with the new Power as may be deemed expedient. Its exercise gives no just ground of umbrage or cause of war. The policy which has hitherto guided the Government of the United States in respect to new Powers has been to act on the fact of their existence, without regard to their origin, whether that has been by the subversion of a pre-existing Government, or by the violent or voluntary separation of one from another part of a common nation. In cases where an old established nation has thought proper to change the form of its government, the United States, conforming to the rule which has ever governed their conduct, of strictly abstaining from all interference in the domestic concerns of other States, have not stopped to inquire whether the new Government has been rightfully adopted or not. It has been sufficient for them that it is in fact the Government of the country in practical operation. There is, however, a marked difference in the instances of an old nation which has altered the form of its government, and a newly organized Power which has just sprung into existence. In the former case, (such, for example, as was that of France,) the nation had existed for ages as a separate and independent community. It is matter of history; and the recognition of its new Government was not necessary to denote the existence of the nation; but, with respect to new Powers, the recognition of their Governments comprehends, first, an acknowledgment of their ability to exist as independent States, and, secondly, the capacity of their particular Governments to perform the duties and fulfill the obligations towards foreign Powers incident to their new condition. Hence, more caution and deliberation are necessary in considering and determining the question of the acknowledgment of a new Power than that of the new Government of an old Power.

The Government of the United States has taken no part in the contest which has unhappily existed between Texas and Mexico. It has avowed its intention, and taken measures to maintain a strict neutrality towards the belligerents. If individual citizens of the United States, impelled by sympathy for those who were believed to be struggling for liberty and independence against oppression and tyranny, have engaged in the contest, it has been without the authority of their Government. On the contrary, the laws which have been hitherto found necessary or expedient to prevent citizens of the United States from taking part in foreign wars have been directed to be enforced.

Sentiments of sympathy and devotion to civil liberty, which have always animated the People of the United States, have prompted the adoption of the resolutions and other manifestations of popular feeling which have been referred to the committee, recommending an acknowledgment of the independence of Texas. The committee shares fully in all these sentiments; but a wise and prudent Government should not act solely on the impulse of feeling, however natural and laudable it may be. It ought to avoid all precipitation, and not adopt so grave a measure as that of recognizing the independence of a new Power until it has satisfactory information, and has fully deliberated.

The committee has no information respecting the recent movements in Texas, except such as is derived from the public prints. According to that, the war broke out in Texas last au-

umn. Its professed object, like that of our revolutionary contest in the commencement, was not separation and independence, but a redress of grievances. In March last, independence was proclaimed, and a Constitution and form of government were established. No means of ascertaining accurately the exact amount of the population of Texas are at the command of the committee. It has been estimated at some sixty or seventy thousand souls. Nor are the precise limits of the country which passes under the denomination of Texas known to the committee. They are probably not clearly defined, but they are supposed to be extensive, and sufficiently large, when peopled, to form a respectable Power.

If the population is small; if, when compared with that of the United Mexican States, amounting probably to not less than eight millions of souls, the contest has been unequal, it has, nevertheless, been maintained by Texas with uncommon resolution, undaunted valor, and eminent success. And the recent signal and splendid victory in which that portion of the Mexican army which was commanded by Gen. Santa Anna, the President of the Mexican Government, in person, was entirely overthrown, with unexampled slaughter, compared with the considerable loss on the other side, put to flight, and captured, including among the prisoners the President himself and his staff, may be considered as decisive of the independence of Texas. That memorable event will probably be followed by negotiations which may lead to the acknowledgment by Mexico of the independence of Texas, and the settlement of its boundaries. And, under all circumstances, it might, perhaps, be more conformable to the amicable relations subsisting between the United States and the United Mexican States, that the latter should precede the former in the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas. But if the war should be protracted, or if there should be unreasonable delay on the part of the Mexican Government, the Government of the United States ought not to await its action.

The recognition of Texas as an independent Power may be made by the United States in various ways: 1st, by treaty; 2d, by the passage of a law repulating commercial intercourse between the two Powers; 3d, by sending a diplomatic agent to Texas, with the usual credentials; or, lastly, by the Executive receiving and accrediting a diplomatic representative from Texas, which would be a recognition as far as the Executive only is competent to make it. In the first and third modes the concurrence of the Senate, in its executive character, would be necessary; and, in the second, in its legislative character. The Senate alone, without the co-operation of some other branch of the Government, is not competent to recognise the existence of any Power.

The President of the United States, by the Constitution, has the charge of their foreign intercourse. Regularly he ought to take the initiative in the acknowledgment of the independence of any new Power. But, in this case, he has not yet done it, for reasons which he, without doubt, deems sufficient. If in any instance, the President should be tardy, he may be quickened in the exercise of his power by the expression of the opinion, or by other acts, of one or both branches of Congress, as was done in relation to the republics formed out of Spanish America. But the committee does not think that, on this occasion, any tardiness is justly imputable to the Executive. About three months only have elapsed since the establishment of an independent Government in Texas, and it is not unreasonable to wait a short time to see what its operation will be, and especially whether it will afford those guaranties which foreign Powers have a right to expect before they institute relations with it.

Taking this view of the whole matter, the committee conclude by recommending to the Senate the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in successful operation a civil Government, capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent Power.

Mr. CLAY stated that the committee, he was happy to inform the Senate, had been unanimous in their sanction of this report. He did not know that it was very important that the resolution should be acted on at this session. Yet, as there might be gentlemen who would desire to give their views on the subject, he would move that the report be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. PRESTON, in a tone which did not reach us in our remote position, expressed his acquiescence in the

motion, and his wish that a resolution offered by him some days since, calling on the President for a communication on the subject of any correspondence between him and the Government or agents of Texas, on the subject of the condition, administration, &c. of Texas. The Senate would then be able to decide whether any further action was necessary.

Mr. CLAY said he hoped the resolution would be taken up. It would be very desirable to have the information which it asked for, in order to determine if any stronger measure was necessary than that now reported.

The motion of Mr. CLAY was agreed to.

The resolution offered by Mr. PRESTON was then taken up and agreed to.

IMPORTANT.

The following act of Congress passed the House of Representatives June 13, and only wants the signature of the President to become a law. The bill for the admission of Arkansas as a state has also passed. The states have now doubled their original number. This important event should be marked by a great national jubilee.

AN ACT, to establish the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the state of Michigan into the Union upon the conditions therein expressed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio shall be established at, and shall be a direct line drawn from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, to the most northerly cape of the Maumee (Miami) bay, after that line, so drawn, shall intersect the eastern boundary line of the state of Indiana; and from the said north-cape of the said bay, northeast, to the boundary line between the U. States and the province of Upper Canada, in Lake Erie; and thence with the said last mentioned line, to its intersection with the western line of the state of Pennsylvania.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the constitution and state Government which the people of Michigan have formed for themselves be, and the same is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed; and that the said state of Michigan shall be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever: Provided, always, and this admission is upon the express condition, That the said state shall consist of, and have jurisdiction over all the territory included within the following boundaries, and over none other, to wit: Beginning at the point where the above described northern boundary of the state of Ohio intersects the eastern boundary of the state of Indiana, and running thence with the said boundary line of Ohio, as described in the first section of this act, until it intersects the boundary line between the U. State and Canada, through the Detroit river, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior, to a point where the said line last touches Lake Superior, to the mouth of the Montreal river; thence through the middle of the main channel of the said river Montreal, to the middle of the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the nearest head water of the Menomonic river; thence through the middle of that fork of the said river first touched by the said line, to the main channel of the said Menomonic river; thence down the centre of the main channel of the same, to the centre of the most usual ship channel of the Green, Bay of Lake Michigan; thence through the centre of the most usual ship channel of the said bay, to the middle of the Lake Michigan; thence through the middle of Lake Michigan, to the northern boundary of the State of Indiana, as that line was established by the act of Congress of the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen; thence due east with the north boundary line of the said state of Indiana, to the north east corner thereof; and thence south with the east boundary line of Indiana, to the place of beginning.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That as a compliance with the fundamental condition of admission, contained in the last preceding section of this act the boundaries of the said state of Michigan, as in that section described, declared and established, shall receive the assent of a convention of delegates, elected by the people of said state, for the sole purpose of giving the assent therein required; and as soon as the assent herein required shall be given, the President of the United States shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereupon, and with out any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into the Union, as one of the United States of America, on an equal footing with the original state in all respects whatever, shall be considered as complete, and the senators and representatives who have been elected by the said state as its Representatives in the Congress of the United States, shall be entitled to their seats in the Senate and House of Representatives respectively, without further delay.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, or in the admission of the said state into the Union as one of the United States of America, upon an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever, shall be so construed or understood as to confer upon the people, Legislature or other authorities of the said state of Michigan, any authority or right to interfere with the sale, by the United States, and under their authority, of the vacant and un-sold lands within the limits of the said State, but that the subject of the public lands, and the interest which may be given to the said state therein, shall be regulated by future action between Congress on the part of the United States, and the said state of Michigan shall in no case, and under no pretence whatsoever, impose any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description, upon any of the lands of the United States within its limits.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, yesterday, the bill to regulate the deposits of the public money came back from the House of Representatives with an amendment, which the reader will have seen elsewhere. Being taken up, the amendment was after a short debate, agreed to, one Senator only (Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio,) decidedly opposing it.

The bill to provide for the erection of a new building for the Patent office was taken up considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then took up the Message of the President, returning, with his objections, the bill to change the time of meeting of Congress, &c.—on which a constitutional discussion took place. The bill was then laid on the table till to-day. After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, a considerable time was spent, after meeting, in discussing and settling the priority of business.

Mr. ADAMS presented the protest of certain Cherokee Chiefs against the Treaty lately promulgated as having been made with that nation; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole that has a bill upon that subject under consideration.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to re-organize the Post Office were read, and referred to the Post Office Committee.

The remainder of the day, after the morning business, was spent in the discussion of the bill making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for other ports and harbors.—*Nat. Int.*

EXTRACT FROM A COMMERCIAL LETTER.

METAMORAS, 11th May, 1836.
DEAR SIR: We have learned here within a few days that General Houston has gained a signal victory over Santa Ana beyond the Brassos de Dios, by which the Mexican Commander, together with Generals Cos and Castrillon, and about 600 troops, remained prisoners of war in the hands of the Texans. An equal number was left dead on the field, and the remains of the middle division, consisting of about 300, have fallen back on the Colorado under Filizoli. Our Ayuntamiento were preparing to receive Santa Ana in triumph, as it was announced that, his work being finished, he would in a few days pass through Metamoras on his return to Mexico, when this news came upon them like a thunder-clap, and turned their feigned rejoicings into others more real, though less open. The day previous a decree had arrived from Mexico relieving all prisoners (except leaders) from the sentence of death, which had been passed on them. The 14 unfortunate individuals confined here, who were lately so near a tragical end, are thus free from the oppression of massacre; and Metamoras will escape the stain which every one feared would be left on it.

FORGERY.

A short time since, a Mr. Muncenhall deposited \$400 in the New Lisbon Bank, took a certificate of deposit, enclosed it in a letter, and put it in the Post office at New Lisbon, directed to his brother at Cleveland. It was somehow abstracted, altered to \$7,400, transferred to George Stevens, and with a forged letter from col. Jacob Roller to T. Blackburn, presented to the Massillon Bank, received \$4000 in notes of that bank, and a certificate of deposit for the balance, which was cashed at Cleveland. The Bank has offered a reward of \$500 for Stevens who is described to be a middle sized man, light complexion, wore blue clothes a new black hat, and is about 32 or 33 years old. The notes paid him of the Massillon bank, were 100, 50, 20, and 10's, marked with the letter S. in red ink, on the right hand margin of the bills. From the active means taken, we have strong hopes that the guilty will be ferreted out.—*Ohio Repository.*

We understand from good authority that one of the individuals concerned in the recent forgery, upon the Massillon Bank, to the amount of \$7,400 has been arrested in Richmond, Indiana, and 5000 dollars of the Money recovered.—*Massillon Gazette.*

An attempt was made on the night of the 10th inst. to rob the mail near Washington, Gurnsey county. The newspaper mail was obtained by the thief, opened, and the papers scattered about. Next day they were found. A man named Smith, has been arrested at Wheeling on suspicion of having committed the theft.

RICHARD H. BAYARD has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Delaware, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. NAUDAIN, and yesterday took his seat in the Senate.

Carrollton:

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1836.

Surplus Revenue.—The Bill to regulate the deposits of the public moneys, has passed both Houses of Congress, and become a law. By the operation of this law, a ratable share of the surplus moneys will be deposited in each of the State Treasuries, subject to be repaid to the General Government, upon the call of the Secretary of the Treasury. The National Intelligencer remarks, "No man seriously imagines that any part of the sum deposited in the several State Treasuries will ever be withdrawn therefrom, to be restored to the United States." This law does not interfere in any way with the provisions of the bill commonly called Mr. Clay's Land Bill. It is, however, now presumed that the Land Bill, will be laid over for consideration at some future session.

Texas.—We refer the reader to the report made in the Senate of the U. S., upon the subject of Texian Independence, which will be found in this week's paper.

Nominations.—It is proper to give notice to our political friends that, we shall in no instance, announce the name of any one as a candidate for office, at the next Fall Elections, unless the person requesting such announcement shall authorize us to give his name to the candidate announced, if it be properly demanded.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE,

FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. H. HARRISON,
Of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Francis Granger,
Of New York.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
Joseph Vance,
Of Champaign county.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Senatorial Electors,
Benjamin Ruggles, of Belmont co.
Joseph Ridgeway, sen., of Franklin co.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1st District—George P. Torrence, | 2d " Andrew McCleary, |
| 3d " Elijah Huntington, | 4th " Isaiah Morris, |
| 5th " Alexander Campbell, | 6th " Robert Safford, |
| 7th " William Kendall, | 8th " Abel Renick, |
| 9th " Christan King, | 10th " Samuel Newell, |
| 11th " William C. Kirker, | 12th " Ira Belknap, |
| 13th " Samuel Elliot, | 14th " Mordecai Bartley, |
| 15th " John Coddling, | 16th " Jared P. Kirland, |
| 17th " Daniel Harbaugh, | 18th " John P. Coulter, |
| 19th " John S. Lacy. | |

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
Of Kentucky.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
Eli Baldwin,
Of Trumbull county.

OHIO ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
JOHN M. GOODENOW, of Belmont county,
GTHENEEL LOOKER, of Hamilton county,

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS,

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Jacob Felter | 11 Hugh McComb |
| 2 Jas B. Cameron | 12 Robert Mitchell |
| 3 David S. Davis | 13 James Matthews |
| 4 James Fife | 14 Joshua Seney |
| 5 John J. Higgins | 15 S. N. Sargeant |
| 6 Joseph Morris | 16 Th. J. McLain |
| 7 James Sharp | 17 Noah Frederick |
| 8 John McElvain | 18 Jacob Ibrig |
| 9 William Trevitt | 19 James Means |
| 10 David Robb | |

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Editors:

Please to give the following Jackson, or Van Buren ticket, a place in your next Free Press, for the Jackson boys of Carroll county to consider on; & by so doing you will oblige more than me; for I'll tell you, I have not made it out myself.

JACKSON TO THE HUB.

Representative
Isaac Atkinson
Commissioner
Col. Wm. Witherow
Recorder
Maj. James Thomson
Surveyor
Jacob Champer

June 28th, 1836.
I forgot to tell you, Messrs. Editors, that we who have agreed on the above ticket, do not allow to support General Harrison, Mr. Clay's bosom friend, and Gen. Jackson's open enemy.

Messrs. Pearce & Christy:

If you will publish the following ticket in your usual paper, you will much oblige many friends of M. Van Buren, who wish to support "a consistent candidate" for Representative.—The other offices we care nothing about.

Representative

James Thompson
Commissioner
Charles H. Hays
Recorder
Joshua D. Patton
Surveyor
James McCully

Messrs. Editors:

As other counties have been putting forward their candidates for the ensuing Fall Elections, why should not Carroll show her ponies in time? I can see no reason why she should not. I, therefore, send you four for entry.

FIRST FROM THE WEST.

June 25th, 1836.

Representative.

John Pearce
Commissioner
William Hodge
Recorder
John Pugh
Surveyor
Van Brown

We are authorized to say that, John McCormick is a candidate for the office of county Recorder, at the next General Election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Thomas R. Harbaugh as a candidate for the office of Recorder at the next fall election.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

All persons wishing to participate in the celebration of the fourth of July, will assemble at the Court House in Carrollton, at 12 o'clock A. M. where the declaration of Independence will be read by John McCormick, Esq., and an oration delivered by John Pearce, Esq.

From the Court House the assemblage will move in procession to the place where the dinner will be in readiness for all who may wish to partake. The procession will move the following order:

Wm. Johnston, Esq. President of the day, Capt. Wm. Hodge, Vice President will place themselves on the right of the line, next the Orator of the day, and reader of the Declaration of Independence, followed by the Committee of Arrangements and citizens, with the military upon the left. The whole will be under the direction of Gen. H. A. Stidger, Marshal of the day.

All toasts drunk upon the occasion, will be presented through a committee.

The Independent Military Companies and the citizens throughout the county are invited to join in the above celebration.

JAMES THOMPSON, } Publishing
JOHN CHRISTY, } Committee.
THOS. R. HARBAUGH, }

N. B. The dinner will be prepared by Col. James Thompson; and spread under an awning erected for the purpose, immediately in front of Col. Thompson's dwelling.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of a number of citizens of Carroll county on the 28th inst. it was determined to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our independence, with the customary ceremonies. The undersigned being appointed by said meeting to superintend the necessary preparations for the celebration, do respectfully invite the military and citizens of Carroll county generally, to attend on the 4th of July, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the public square in Carrollton, for the purpose of participating in the usual festivities of the day.

J. S. HUNTER, } Committee of Ar-
WM. SHIELDS, } rangements.
JOHN FLECK, }

Twenty-six States.—The New York Daily Advertiser remarks on this subject, that "in less than fifty years, the good old Thirteen United States have been doubled, there being now Michigan and Arkansas included. Twenty-six States—where will the bounds of this mighty empire reach, even in the next century? Were it not for the enterprising spirit to construct canals and rail roads, we might almost predict the period of our dissolution. We look to these, more than to any other causes for a continuation of our great confederation. The ties of interest that must necessarily be formed by rail roads and canals, will be such that it will be impossible for one section of the country to disconnect itself from the other."

SMALL NOTES.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of Canton, held on Tuesday last, it was determined to surrender that portion of its charter, giving the right to issue Small bills, in compliance with the law of the last session of the Legislature, and as recommended by the Bank Convention.
Ohio Rep.