

**Carroll Free Press:**

PUBLISHED BY PEARCE & CHRISTY.  
DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee, held at the house of Wm. Chayer, in New Lisbon, pursuant to adjournment, on Saturday the 2d July, 1836—on motion, JAMES TOLLERTON was appointed Chairman, and THOMAS CLARK was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the proceedings of the last meeting were read.

On motion, the committee appointed to draft an address to the people of Columbiana and Carroll counties, reported the following address:

To the Democratic Electors of the counties of Columbiana and Carroll, so far as united in one Electoral and Congressional District:

Fellow citizens. At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of this county, convened for the purpose of organizing and effecting union and harmony in the Democratic ranks, the undersigned were appointed a committee for the purpose of addressing our Democratic brethren on the interesting crisis of our political affairs. We shall, therefore, proceed to the discharge of this important duty, in that manner we may deem best calculated to meet the wishes and approbation, not only of those by whose authority we act, but of every individual attached to our political party.

The time has again arrived, when the momentous question of "Who's to be the next President?" must soon be decided, by the friends or enemies of the present Administration; as this question, in our opinion, is vitally connected with, and inseparable from the true intent of the Democratic party. Although we may form but a small integral part of the great numerical whole, requisite to ensure the election of President and Vice President of these United States; nevertheless, let us, as far as our influence and example may extend, endeavor to impart to our Democratic brethren, throughout our own State a laudable spirit of that emulation which we ourselves mean to adopt, in the approaching contest, and let us show to our political opponents that the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, MARTIN VAN BUREN for President, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON for Vice President, will receive our decided support; for in carrying out this nomination, are involved not only the fate of the Democratic party, but the whole course of our national policy—consequently, if there ever was a time when the vigilance of the Democratic party ought to be on the alert, that time is surely now at hand. We have but two alternatives before us—viz: victory or defeat—and why should we suffer the latter, when by reciprocity in choice, and union in action, the former may be so easily obtained. Let us reflect for a moment on the advantages that must be derived from the former, and the losses that will inevitably ensue by the latter of these two points. The first secures to us our rights of the constitution, viz: an election by the people in their primary colleges, the latter an election by the House of Representatives—a result which is, in itself, next to revolution and disunion, the greatest evil that can threaten public liberty. —and to effect their diabolical machinations, have not our political opponents three candidates in the field, located in different parts of the Union, and under different names and denominations? hoping thereby to create geographical divisions and sectional animosities amongst us—divide and conquer is their motto, for full well they know that united democracy is invincible. Let our efforts then be directed to the promotion of harmony and good feeling among ourselves. Have not our political enemies already taught us that in union there is strength? And shall we not, therefore, profit by the experience obtained? It behooves every one who would sustain the principles of the present Administration, to prepare for the approaching contest, with a fixed determination to leave no honorable effort untried that may tend to crown the Democratic ranks with a brilliant victory. And how is this to be effected? Not by standing supinely, at our ease, and hugging the delusive dream of hope, whilst our political enemies are using every exertion to erect their proud standard on the field of victory—but by reciprocity in action, harmony in council, unflinching perseverance, and sleepless vigilance—prize no self-inconveniences too high—deem no personal privations too much, that may stand in the way of what an innate sense of patriotism may point out as your duty. This is a contest involving all that is sacred to freedom—a strife waged between the Democracy and Aristocracy—a collision betwixt those who wish to preserve the spirit of the constitution, unviolated and untrammelled, as bequeathed to us, written in characters of blood, by our revolutionary fathers—and those who, by chicanery and fraud, wish to make it nugatory and void. The better to counteract the pernicious designs of our opponents, in their endeavors to carry the election of President to the House of Representatives, we would respectfully solicit the co-operation of Democratic brethren of Carroll county, (so far as we are respectively concerned) in the Convention to be held in Hanover on Monday the 29th of August next, to form a ticket to be supported at the ensuing general election.

We shall conclude by briefly calling the attention of our Democratic friends to the importance attached to the choice of Representatives to the State Legislature, owing to a U. S. Senator having to be elected. The present incumbent, who violates the instructions of his constituents, and proclaims to the world that "Canals are a solitude, and our Lakes a desert waste of waters," will be before the Legislature as a candidate. We hope, therefore, as the best method of uniting your strength and acting in concert, that you will be unanimous in sending from your respective townships, delegates to represent you in general Convention.

With feelings of respect, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves your friends and fellow citizens.

JAMES SUMNER, } Committee  
GEORGE FRIES, }  
GEORGE CROWL, }  
PETER BUSHONG, }  
E. T. WEAVER, }

On motion, the time for holding the township meetings be Saturday, 27th August, and the Convention be held at the town of Hanover, on Monday 29th August, 1836.

On motion, John Wallace was admitted to a seat in the committee in the room of Thomas Farmer, who was absent.

On motion, Resolved, That the place of holding the township meetings be at the usual place of holding elections, or at such other place as the Committee of Vigilance of the different townships may designate; and if any of the Committees of Vigilance shall remove the place of holding elections, they shall give notice by advertisement set up in some of the most public places in said township.

Resolved, That the number of delegates from each township in this Congressional District, be three; and that we would recommend that they vote *in* *voce* in Convention.

Resolved, That the township delegates be elected by ballot.

Resolved, That we would recommend to the members of the Convention, that a plurality of votes shall nominate.

Resolved, That all candidates who may offer or be offered as a candidate, be requested to inform the people through the medium of the Ohio Patriot, previous to the primary meetings, whether they will or will not abide by the decision of the Convention.

Resolved, That all who refuse to comply with the request of the above resolution, be excluded from the Convention as candidates.

Resolved, That if any vacancy shall occur in the Central Committee, on account of any member, offering as a candidate, and declining to serve in the committee, it shall be filled by the Committee of Vigilance for the township in which such vacancy may occur.

Resolved, That the hour for the assembling of the primary meetings be one o'clock.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Ohio Patriot.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn *sine die*.

JAMES TOLLERTON, Chairman.  
THOMAS CLARK, Secretary.

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Our time and space were so much occupied during the week past, that we were barely able to state, as we did on Thursday last, the general complexion of papers of late date which have reached us from Mexico. From a further examination of those papers, it appears probable that General FILASOLA will be dismissed by his Government, if not treated with greater rigor, for obeying the orders given by SANTA ANA after his captivity, and thus putting an end to the campaign. We have selected and translated from those papers, for the amusement and information of our readers, some of the Mexican official papers (which will be found in the following columns) comprising the correspondence of SANTA ANA with FILASOLA after his capture, the communication of that event by FILASOLA to his Government, and the proceedings of the Mexican Congress and Government subsequent to the receipt of Filasola's despatches.

It will be remarked that FILASOLA asserts that SANTA ANA had only 700 men with him. Gen. CASTRILLON, it appears, was not killed, as former accounts have stated. But the most important fact in the Mexican Official is, the decree of the Congress, whereby all SANTA ANA's acts, while a prisoner, are declared null and void. It seems that the nearest friends of the captive President—those whom he had left to administer the Government during his absence—have adroitly taken the lead in directing the national energies, and left his personal fate to be decided by events. This, we think, was not expected. It was rather supposed that a Revolution would take place; or, at any rate, a violent struggle of parties for ascendancy in the Government, under favor

of which the Texans might have had time to establish their independence. Under the present state of things, it appears that the Texans will yet have to encounter all the energy which it is in the power of the Republic of Mexico to exert for the recovery of the ground she has lost.—*Nat. Int.*

MEXICO.—We have a communication from an officer attached to the U. S. schooner Grampus, by which we learn, that measures in Mexico are likely to interfere with our own country. These people are so ignorant of the pacific policy of our Government, that they really imagine they can with impunity trespass upon the rights of our citizens, who may be found among them. They will however, soon find that they have a Government, to deal with, which will be last to submit tamely to any infringement upon the rights of its citizens, and that the first step taken in a crusade against these rights, will be responded to, by a force that will shake the strong hold of the Montezumas to the very centre. We suggest to them Othello's advice to his lieutenant—"Not to outspout discretion."

Col. Crockett and Bowie.—The following facts, characteristic of these brave and lamented men, which are well authenticated, are extracted from a letter recently received from a friend residing at Natchitoches, Louisiana:

"During the siege of the Alamo, the Mexicans planted a piece of ordnance within gunshot of the Fort, with the intention of commencing a brisk cannonade. Five men successively stepped forth to fire the gun and were each marked down by the unerring rifle of Crockett. The consequence was, that the gun was abandoned.

"A characteristic fact is also related of Col. Bowie, who formed one of the ill-fated garrison. When the fort was carried, he was sick in bed. He had also one of the murderous butcher knives which bears his name. Lying in bed he discharged his pistols and gun, and with each discharge brought down an enemy. So intimidated were the Mexicans by this act of desperate and cool bravery, that they dared not approach him, but shot him from the door—and as the warriors approached him over the dead bodies of their companions, the dying Bowie nerved himself for a last blow, plunged his knife into the heart of the nearest foe at the same instant that he expired. Such are a few of the facts I have learned connected with the fall of San Antonio."

Xenia (O) Gaz.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

AARON BURR.—The ensuing court of sessions is likely to be occupied with a trial of more than ordinary interest, on account of the developments expected from it, and the previous notoriety of some of the parties concerned. The person to be tried is a colored woman named Maria Williams, and among the witnesses for the prosecution is the celebrated Aaron Burr, now upwards of eighty years of age. Mrs. Burr his wife, formerly Madam Jumel, and a young widow lady, the daughter of a Lawyer at Troy.—The subject matter of the trial has arisen from a suit instituted about a year back, by Mrs. Burr, to obtain a divorce from her husband, on the ground of his having committed adultery with the young widow above alluded to, and the principal witness in support of Mrs. Burr's charge against her husband, was Maria Williams, who has been indicted for perjury. Mr. Westera conducts the case for the prosecution, and it is said that the prisoner is also to be defended by able counsel.

AN EDITOR'S LIFE.

The quaint old Burton in describing himself, gives the occupation of an editor to the life. "A mere spectator of other men's fortunes & adventures, and how they act their parts which methinks are diversely presented unto me, as from a common theatre or scene. I hear the news every day, and those ordinary rumors of war, plagues, fires, inundations, thefts, murders, menaces, meteors, comets, speculations, prodigies, apparitions, of towns taken, cities besieged, daily musters and preparations, and such like, which these tempestuous times afford, battles fought, so many men slain, monomachies, ship wrecks, piracies and sea fights, peace, leagues, stratagems, and fresh alarms. A vast confusion of vows, wishes, actions, edicts, petitions, lawsuits, pleas, laws proclamations, complaints, grievances, are daily brought to our ears. New books every day, pamphlets, curatives, whose daily catalogues of volumes of all sorts, new paradoxes, opinions, schisms, heresies controversies in philosophy, religion, &c. Now come tidings of weddings, maskings, nummeries entertainments, jubilees, embassies, tilts, and tournaments, trophies,

triumphs, revels, sports, plays. Then again is a new shift of scene, ironies, cheating tricks, robberies, enormous villainies in all kinds; funerals, burials, death of princes, new discoveries expeditions; now comical, then tragical matters. To day we hear of new Lords and officers created, and tomorrow of some great men deposed, and then again of fresh honors conferred; one is let loose, another imprisoned; one purchaseth, another breaketh; he thrives, his neighbor turns bankrupt, &c. Thus I daily hear, and such like both public and private news, amidst the gallantry and misery of the world."

Mr. MADISON.  
From the Fredericksburg political Arena.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. MADISON bequeathed to the American Colonization Society the sum of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS. This decided testimony of his sense of the claims of the Society carries with it a moral weight of more value even than the amount of the legacy.

The news of the death of this illustrious man has been received through out the land with every demonstration of the public sensibility. Meetings have been called of various public bodies and societies, and of citizens, and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the national loss, passed.

We have heard of but a few particulars of the closing scene. Though reduced to the last degree of weakness, his mind continued unimpaired until within a few hours of his decease. We have seen a letter, which he dictated, signed, and franked, on Monday evening, the 27th, some 12 or 15 hours before his death. It has all the marks of his style, modesty, and benevolence. The signature is somewhat confused and blotted, though legible—indicating a hand tremulous from debility. It is certainly the very last time he had a pen in his hand.

We understand that he left, ready for the press, to which it will be forthwith given, a report of the proceedings of the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution, taken at the time, with notes, &c.—and a compendious history of the events which led to the call of that Convention. The work will make two large octavo volumes, and be published simultaneously in this country and in England.

It is hazardous little to say that no work of greater interest, and importance ever issued from the American press. His correspondence and other writings will be published from time to time, and will constitute a mass of the most valuable political literature in the language.

He left, with the exception of legacies to the amount of thirteen thousand dollars, including one of \$1500 to the University, and another of \$1000 to the Colonization Society—the whole of his estate to Mrs. MADISON, who is constituted sole executrix.

STEAM PLOUGH.

Some experiments were tried on Friday week at Red Moss, near Bolton, in the presence of Mr. Handley, M. P. Lincolnshire, Mr. Cepman, M. P. for Westmeath, Mr. Smith, of Deansdon, and other members interested in agriculture, with a complete and very powerful steam plough, constructed by Mr. Heathcote, M. P. for Tiverton. About six acres of raw moss were turned up in a few hours, and turned up in a most extraordinary style, sods eighteen inches in breadth and nine inches in thickness, being cut from the furrow, and completely reversed in position, the upper surface of the sod being placed exactly where the surface had been before. The possibility of ploughing by steam has thus been established, though, as the employment of the steam-plough, in preference to one drawn by horses, will depend on the comparative cost of the two powers, and on that of the two implements used, and as there are not at present any sufficient data of judging what the difference of the cost will be, it is not possible to say how far steam is likely to be applied to this department of agriculture.

The plough of Mr. Heathcote, though a very powerful machine, appears to us to be much too complex and costly for common agricultural purposes, though we have little doubt it might be used not only with effect but advantage, in reclaiming large portions of mossland, such as the bogs of Ireland. Indeed, it is the opinion of Mr. Heathcote himself, that it would not at present answer to employ it in reclaiming a smaller portion of bog than 1,500 or 2,000 acres, though it may probably be cheapened and simplified so as to make it ultimately useful on a smaller scale.

English paper.

Two or three individuals have been arrested and committed to prison for passing forged five dollar bills, on the United States Branch Bank at Nashville, Tenn.

Carrollton

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1836.

NOTICE.

PEARCE & CHRISTY would inform their correspondents and others that, in future, all communications intended for publication in the Carroll Free Press, should be addressed to John Christy, by whom alone the propriety of publishing such favors will be determined.

July 22, 1836.

RAIL ROAD.

The Massillon Gazette, of the 16th inst. after promising to publish this week, an extract from the Report of the Engineers of the Yellow Creek, Carrollton and Zoar Rail Road, significantly enquires, "Will the merchants of Massillon see a Rail Road terminate at Zoar?" We would undertake to answer this question in the affirmative, if we had any assurance that the merchants of Massillon will live, some two or three years to come. We would, however, inform our friend at Massillon, that our Rail Road Company have power given them in their charter, to reach the Ohio Canal at any point which they may deem proper, by passing through the town of Zoar. But, be this as it may, the interest of our improvement and that of the Pittsburgh and Massillon Rail Road need not necessarily clash.

We are gratified to see that the Pittsburgh Pennsylvania Advocate calls the attention of its readers to the importance of our Rail Road, in terms of liberal commendation. Investigation will certainly render ours one of the most popular projects of improvement in the West.

The President of the United States has left Washington city, for the Hermitage; where, it is understood, he will remain until October.

Mr. Creswell, of Columbiana. This gentleman wrote us a letter, a short time since, which we supposed was intended for the public; and, with that belief, it was put in type for this week's paper. From a subsequent letter written by the same gentleman, we learn that the former letter was not intended for publication. It will not, therefore, be published. The object of Mr. Creswell's letters was, to vindicate himself and colleagues from the charge of sacrificing the interests of Carroll county, in the passage of the Apportionment Act.

Patent Threshing Machine.—We ask the attention of the farmer to the advertisement of Messrs. Wolff and Vanhorns, which will be found in our advertising columns. We have seen one of these machines in operation; and, as far as we are competent to judge, it performed to admiration. Grain-growers will do well to give it a trial, as the advertisers request; and, we venture to say, they will find it, unlike most of the patents of the day, truly a useful, time-and-laborsaving invention.

Mr. Senator Benton's EXTENDING RESOLUTIONS, which gave rise to so much debate in the Senate of the United States, were laid on the table, about the time Congress adjourned; and, of course, now rest in the mass of unfinished business.

The Philadelphia Saturday News. The first number of this new paper has been received at our office; and, if this number may be taken as a specimen of those which are to follow, in weekly succession, we are free to say, the "News" will speedily rival the far famed "Posts," "Couriers," &c. which have obtained so general a circulation throughout the country. The News is a family newspaper of the largest size, and the editors are gentlemen of established literary reputation. It cannot therefore fail to secure an extensive patronage. A number of the News can be seen at this office. It is published weekly, in the city of Philadelphia, at \$2, per annum in advance.

For the Carroll Free Press.

GENTLEMEN: The time is fast approaching when we should turn our attention to the question, "who shall be our next Representative in Congress?" from the 17th District composed of the counties of Columbiana and Carroll? I will now offer to the consideration of the people of this district, the name of a candidate, resident in Carroll.

From the division of parties in Columbiana county, we all know that parties of antagonist politics do exist in that county; and, if the Harrison or anti-Van Buren party adhere to his nomination, and the people of Carroll be true to their interests, the chance of success would be favorable to our candidate. The individual I recommend is Van Brown, Esq. of Lee township. He is now on the list of candidates in Carroll, for county Sur-

voyer; and I know no reason why he might not be constitutionally supported for both offices. You will, therefore insert his name as a candidate; and oblige MANY NOTERS OF CARROLL COUNTY.

July 22, 1836.

We are authorized and requested, to state that Joseph T. S. Beiler, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, at the ensuing election.

From the Ohio Patriot, Messrs. Heltzel & Gregg: You will be pleased to announce me, through the medium of your paper, as a candidate for nomination to Congress. In presenting myself to the consideration of the Democratic party, I offer them assurances of my confidence, and determination to abide their decision.

G. M'COOK.

Messrs. Heltzel & Gregg will please insert my name in the next number of the Patriot and Shield, as a candidate for nomination to Congress, assuring the electors of the district that I will very cheerfully abide the decision of the Convention.

FISHER A. BLOCKSON.

DECLINATIONS. Messrs. Editors: In the three last numbers of your paper, my name has been announced as a candidate for Representative, and also for Recorder. Grateful to those who think me worthy of their suffrage, and flattering as my prospects might be; yet, I cannot consent to be a candidate for any Office, at the ensuing Fall Election. Having no claims on the people of Carroll county, I feel willing to stand aside, and give the preference to those who are more competent to serve, and more worthy to receive the gifts of the people.

Yours Respectfully JAMES THOMPSON. Carrollton, July 22, 1836.

Messrs. Editors: I perceive my name in your paper, as a candidate for county Commission. I—after my respects to my friends, I would inform them that I do not wish to stand a poll for that office, at present. WM HODGE Harrisburgh, July 22, 1836.

COMMUNICATIONS. For the Carroll Free Press To ISAAC ATRINSON, Esq. Sir: Seeing that you are a candidate for the Legislature, at the next election, and believing that the Jacksonians should not drop their ballots in the ballot boxes, in the dark, but should vote with their eyes open, I respectfully request you to say, if you should be elected to the office for which you are a candidate, whether you will support a United States Senator, a friend or opponent of the present Administration—that is, a friend of Martin Van Buren, or not? You are aware that, at the meeting of the next Legislature, there will be a U. S. Senator to elect, and that the only way the people can express their voice in his election, is through their votes for Representative to the Assembly. I hope, therefore, you will answer the foregoing question, and thereby we may be able to know, in voting for our Representative, whether or not we are electing a man who will support a friend of Martin Van Buren for U. S. Senator—that is the point I want to know.

JACKSON TO THE HUB AND OVER. July 22, 1836.

Messrs. Pearce & Christy:—When your paper of the 8th inst. arrived, my attention was drawn to the toasts given on the occasion of the celebration of the 4th, and I cannot help noticing one of them. A certain person (totally unknown to me) gives, "Down with vested rights, exclusive monopolies, and every oppressive institution, give us a sound currency, free trade and equal privileges." Now let me ask the gentleman, what are "vested rights?" Art. 1st Sec. 1st, of the Constitution of the United States, says, "all legislative powers here in granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." Now every right possessed by our government is vested, (see Constitution of the United States art. 1st, sec 8th) I can hardly think the gentleman would strip our government of all its vested rights, and place them in the hand of one man, if this is his object, let him tell us honestly at once, if the Senate and house of Representatives are to become superfluous branches of the government, let them be stricken off at once, and let the expense be saved to the nation, let the public lands revert to the States, who vested the right in the government of the United States; for right to them they had not, till surrendered by the states in trust for special purposes. Is the gentleman willing that the charters of the Sandy & Beaver Canal, and Yellowcreek, Carrollton and Zoar Rail Road, should be pronounced down, because the citizens are by those charters authorized to construct those great improvements which add so much to the value of property, and labor in our country? and even the faith of the State pledged for the payment of the loans by which our Ohio Canal was put in operation, must on the same principle be disregarded. "Exclusive monopolies"—It has never been disputed that our government has a right to encourage invention by grant-